THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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CRIME AND CASUALTY.

WHALEN'S SUIT AGAINST SHERIDAN.

A Marine Collision—A First-Class Affair of Muscle Develops Itself in Elberton—The Heroism of a Brave Boy—A New Trial Refused Mr. Whalen.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ELBERTON, GA., August 8.—A very sad shooting and cutting scrape occurred near here on the evening of the 5th, between John W. Hall and R. A. Turner. It appears that the difficulty arose in reference to a farm laborer, and while leaving town on Tuesday a dispute arose between them, when both jumped from their buggies, and, it seems, Mr. Turner advanced on Mr. Hall, when the latter drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the former's shoulder, ranging upwards. They then closed and a scuffle ensued in which Mr. Turner received a stab in his back. The parties were then separated, and Mr. Turner was placed in his buggy and started home, but his wounds becoming so painful he was compelled to stop at a house on the road, from which he has not yet been removed. The physician thinks his wounds are not necessarily dangerous. The parties are both young men and first cousins. The occurrence is deeply deplored by every one.

HOLMESDALE, PA., August 8.—Willie Bowen, aged 9 years, is a slate picker on the piers of the Delaware and Hudson canal company at this place. Two ponderous iron rollers, one close over the other, revolve slowly a few feet above the boy's head where he works. A piece of slate from the coal that is carried from screen to screen, on endless canvas belts, got between these rollers, yesterday morning. The boy reached up from the scaffolding on which he stood to take the slate out. His hand was caught by the rollers and drawn slowly in, until the little fellow was raised from his feet and was suspended over the canal, ten feet above it. Nearly half of his arm was drawn between the rollers before his terrible situation was discovered and the machinery stopped. Before the boy could be removed a messenger had to be dispatched to the machine shop, some distance away, for machinists to take the machinery apart. This required more than fifteen minutes. All this time the lad hung suspended by his crushed hand and arm, the flesh being entirely torn away, exposing the bones and cords. The little fellow never uttered a cry nor shed a tear. His father, an employee of the pier, was a weeping witness of the terrible scene, and the boy kept saying, "Don't cry, father; they'll get me out all right." The lad's arm will have to be amputated at the elbow.

The Norwegian bark Harmonic, from Quebec for London, deal laden, arrived at North Sydney for repairs, and reports that in latitude 46, longitude 58, on August 3d at 2:30 a. m., she collided with the British bark Eleanor, of Belfast, smashing in her starboard bow, carrying away her yards, anchor and sails, and doing other damage causing the vessel to leak. Part of the deck load had to be thrown overboard. Could not ascertain what damage the other vessel sustained. There was thick fog at the time of the collision.

LONDON, August 8.—Rev. Newman Hall, the noted Congregational pulpit orator, has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on account of adultery with one Richardson, a stable keeper. The case has been on trial for a week past, and created a great sensation. The wife brought countercharges of the same character against her husband.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—Smith and Hall, the murderers of Major Pugh, at Murfreesboro, sometime ago, having appealed to the December term of the supreme court were not hung to day as they were sentenced to be by the lower court. They are in the Murfreesboro jail where they will remain until a final hearing before the supreme court.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—A special from San Antonio says that Jacob Hainline was executed to-day inside the jail for the murder of Peter Maddox, of that city, February 7th. He ascended the scaffold without exhibiting any emotion, and affirmed his innocence to the last. The drop fell at 10:04 a. m. Death was almost instaneous. About fifty persons witnessed the execution.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 8.—This morning, Frank Phillips, of the schooner American Eagle, from Baltimore, fell overboard into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—Eight years ago, in Roane county, Clint Laudermilk sat opposite his brother at a gaming table. They quarreled over the cards, and drew their revolvers. His brother "got the drop" on him, and planted a bullet in the center of his forehead, crushing the skull and lodging in the back of his head. Three years later Clint Laudermilk was sentenced to the penitentiary in two cases for larceny, and ran close for horse stealing. His aggregate term was twenty-one years. He proved a good worker, and maintained a quiet demeanor. He spoke only when addressed. He answered the sick call about once a week, always complaining of the headache. Laudermilk came to Warden Bizzard, a few days ago, and asked to be put into another cell, stating that he felt that he wanted more air. This was the first time he had spoken to Warden Bizzard since the latter had him in charge. His request was granted. That night in walking through the corridors Warden Bizzard heard Laudermilk groaning and sent for Dr. Gibson. The man had become delirious and had been butting his head against the walls of the cell. He was carried into the hospital and lived eighteen hours, but was unconscious until he died. Dr. Turney and Dr. Gibson made a post mortem examination. They found that the ball had penetrated the anterior lobe of the brain and rested about the center of the middle lobe. It had carried with it a piece of bone as big as a man's thumb, from the inner table of the skull. How he had lived, under the circumstances, was a wonder to the physicians. Ordinarily, the shot would have produced instant death.

DENVER, COL., August 8.—Thomas E. Beekes, son of Sir Thomas Beekes, Baronet, of Norfolk, England, committed suicide here last night by taking morphine. His body was found in his room this morning. He left a letter saying that he had missspent his life. He had Bright's disease of the kidneys, and was very despondent. He was 26 years of age, and had been away from home about a year.

SAN RAFAEL, August 8.—Last night about 8 o'clock, two convicts, named McGuire and W. E. Adams, occupying the same cell in the state prison, became involved in a quarrel, growing out of an old feud, when McGuire drew a sharp knife across the throat of Andrus, completely severing his windpipe, causing death instantly.

CHICAGO, August 8.—Luke McDermott, for 25 years employed in the packing department of Field, & Leiter's store, was found dead in his room this morning, having committed suicide by hanging from a bed post. Some time ago McDermott lost a son by a railroad accident, and, it is stated, has since become despondent, and somewhat dissipated. He doubtless committed the rash act while in a fit of mental aberation. He was comfortably off and has an interesting family of five children.

DENVER, August 8.—A special to the Evening Times from Boulder, says that A. F. Ogden, of Iowa, shot himself through the head, killing himself, about 1 o'clock this afternoon. He has been very low with consumption for some time, and has not been able to lie down for months. Despondency was the cause of the act.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A long opinion of Judge Wallace was filed to-day in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court on application for a new trial in the suit of James A. Whalen against General Phillip A. Sheridan. The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and the plaintiff moved for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and because of alleged errors in the trial. The action was for a trespass to property situated on the Killona plantation, Louisiana, which the plaintiff was dispossessed on the 8th of August, 1867, under orders issued by the defendant, as military commander, and requiring the sheriff to put one Mark Hoyt in peaceable possession of the plantation. After a careful review of the testimony in the case and the points made by counsel, the judge denied the motion for a new trial. The suit was for over half a million dollars.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DURHAM, ONT., August 8.—While assisting at a barn raising this evening, Joseph Wrighton and William Richardson were instantly killed by falling timber; nine others were seriously injured.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

QUEBEC, August 8.—Trouble is apprehended at St. Angelo to-night, owing to the war of races at present going on between the French and English laborers.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Mrs. Brown, alias Riley, was shot in the head and killed to-night in an oyster saloon by Police Officer Tom Clark, her paramour. Both were under the influence of liquor. Clark escaped.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The Ville Marie bank has stopped payment, with liabilities amounting to about $700,000. A run is now taking place on the Hochelaga bank, and the City and District savings bank. Great excitement exists.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The excitement over the bank troubles is increasing as people come to hear of the suspension of the Ville Marie bank. The directors assert that the bank is able to pay its liabilities within a reasonable time and still have a considerable amount of capital for the shareholders. The capital stock of the bank is one million—nearly all paid up. It has three hundred thousand of bills in circulation, and seven hundred thousand on deposit. The run upon the city and district savings bank increases, and as the depositors nearly all belong to the working classes, it is the most serious that has taken place. Deposits aggregate three millions.

MINNESOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

The Yield Estimated at 40,000,000 Bushels.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 8.—The Pioneer-Press publishes a careful editorial estimate of the probable wheat yield, which is somewhat lower than those previously made, returns from the threshers not justifying the estimates made in the field. The information previously published was furnished by inteligent observers through the central belt of counties along the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad to the extreme northwest. In the strong soil of the timbered region, in Hennepin, Wright, Carver, Meeker, McLeod, and other counties, the same causes which injured the crop in the southern counties have operated to some extent in impairing the supply of which the growing grain gave promise a month ago. A close examination of heads in many fields shows them to have been touched by blight, or something to cause a partial shrinkage of the berry, and that they are not fully filled out to the top. This, however, is not generally true of this section, and as there is a good stand and growth of straw, it is believed there will be nearly or quite an average yield, of No. 2 wheat at least. In the prairie region, west and north of these timbered counties, the growth is less rank and the fields more weedy, but the grain is plumper and heavier, and the yield consequently greater, better as one goes north. The new counties in the northwest show a uniform and superb product, probably never surpassed, if equaled, in quality or quantity, in any portion of the state. The official returns of last year's crop show the yield of the light soils east of the upper Mississippi to have been above an average. Reports indicate that the same is true of the present product in the region, so that the impaired yield in the southern counties will probably be so far made good that the whole state can hardly fall below 40,000,000 bushels. The estimate is based upon the supposition that in two-thirds of the wheat area—1,900,000 acres—the yield will be 13 bushels per acre, and in the rest of the area—900,000 acres—the yield will be 17 bushels per acre.

The Wheat Decrease.

LONDON, August 8.—The report of the Russian custom department shows that the export of grain during the month of May was 7,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding period last year. Five million seven hundred thousand bushels of this decrease was in wheat. The export of grain for the first five months of the present year was 80,000,000 bushels, against 106,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

THE BANKERS.

Plotting to Tighten Their Grip Upon the People.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The bankers' convention re-assembled at 11 o'clock. The attendance was large though smaller than on yesterday. A report from the executive council was adopted, fixing the amount of dues to be paid by banks to the association. A paper was then read by L. Halsey Williams, of Pittsburg, entitled, "Pennsylvania state tax relief." Reflections on congressmen in the paper called forth protests from different members of the convention and a discussion ensued with regard to the best method of bringing the subject of unjust taxation of the banks to the attention of congress. Speeches were made by Mr. Fleming, of Alleghany, Pa., Mr. Nelson, of Selma, Ala., Hon. Logan H. Roots, of Ark. and others. A resolution was adopted instructing the executive council to prepare and circulate among the people extracts from the paper from Comptroller Knox showing small profits and onerous taxation of banks. A paper was then read by H. L. Lamb, superintendent of New York banks, entitled "Savings Banks and their dangers," and followed by an interesting paper from Hon. Daniel Needham, bank examiner of Massachusetts, on the interest of labor and labor's part in the prosperity and success of the national banking system. Resolutions were passed providing for the printing and distribution among the banks the proceedings of the convention, and thanking the members who had read papers or made addresses. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Class of 1879.

The class just graduated at the university will hold a reunion in the year 1882. They have elected the following gentlemen as officers on the interesting occasion: President—J. H. Alexander, Rome; secretary—James Bishop, Dodge county; historian—C. B. Chapman, Twiggs county; poet—J. L. Candler, Gainesville. This idea of class reunions is a capital one, and, as a rule, the shorter the time allowed to elapse before the reunion the more apt is it to prove a success. The young gentlemen of the class of 1879 have acted sensibly in setting the time in the comparative near future, for it is next to impossible to get the members of a class together at a given place after many years. THE CONSTITUTION wishes the class of 79, each and every member, success, and unites with their many friends in the hope that they may all be spared to gather again upon the campus when 1882 rolls around.

The Wallace Committee.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 8.—The Wallace committee to-day continued the inquiry into the working of the Rhode Island constitution requiring the property qualification for foreign-born voters. Hon. Thos. Davis, formerly a democratic member of congress, testified he was of Irish nativity and had been in the general assembly and lower house of congress. Chances of business compelled him to make an assignment; title to the real estate passed from him, and he lost his right to vote. A number of witnesses testified that the democratic party was in favor of restriction, but the election returns which were introduced showed that when the amendment to the constitution abolishing restriction was last voted on the democratic vote in favor of it was very light.

A Revenue Seizure.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—Revenue Agent Watkinson, with the concurrence of Collector Woodcock, seized the distillery of Z. R. Morrell, in Franklin county, to-day, upon the charge of violating the revenue laws.

A Sculling Match.

TORONTO, August 8.—A sculling race has been arranged between Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, and Warren Smith, of Halifax, to come off on Bedford bay some time in September, the distance and stakes to be the same as rowed at silver Lake, Mass., July 1.

Fechter's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—The funeral of Charles A. Fechter took place here to-day in the presence of a large number of friends and professional associates.

THE DEATH-WATCH.

THE NUMBER OF SICK INCREASING.

No More Entries Allowed in Memphis Unless they are Fever-Clad—The Steadily Growing Advance in the Death Rate—Scenes Similar to Those of Last Year.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—Fourteen new cases of fever were reported this morning, including eight colored. Among the whites are Bencher, Julius Soller, Sarah Flogs and her daughter Annie. Five deaths from fever have occurred since last night—Fannie Flogs, Robert Webb, Angelo Arata, Roberts and Louis Palmer, last named colored. The Howard association this morning assigned two additional physicians, Julius Wise and Heber Jones, to duty. It has rained continuously since 9 o'clock last night.

Twenty-two cases in all, eight white and fourteen colored, were reported to-day. Three additional deaths have occurred—Martin O'Leary, Ben Avent and Jack Martin, two last colored. Major W. W. Guy, a prominent merchant of this city and New Orleans, a late member of the board of police and a fire commissioner, was prostrated with fever yesterday, but the symptoms did not fully develop until late in the evening. His physician says he has a severe case. Major Guy is sick at J. R. Miller's residence, a mile distant from the city, on the Poplar street boulevard.

Hon. John Johnson, superintendent of quarantine, and D. A. Porter, chief executive of the city, to-day issued the following: "To Inspecting Officers and Police Officers on duty at Memphis: Until further orders you are hereby instructed not to permit any person or persons to be landed from any boat or other water craft at this port who have not had the yellow fever and, in addition, cannot give satisfactory assurances that they are able to provide for themselves. "These restrictions also apply to all roads leading into the city. The Howard association, today, placed thirty additional nurses on duty. The weather is very chilly and damp and unfavorable alike to the sick and well. There is no change in the condition of Ed. Moon and Miles Owen. J. M. Fighe is very low. Mrs. Athy is convalescing. The mail from the east arrived to-day.

The outlook once again begins to wear a gloomy aspect. The increase in the number of new cases has served as a warning to those who were hopeful of being spared the affliction of another serious epidemic. Everything has been bustle and excitement in and around the rooms of the Howard association. The hurrying of physicians and Howard visitors vividly recalled the scenes of last year.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, arrived to-night, having been ordered by the national board of health to proceed to this point and take charge of affairs as representative of that board during the temporary absence of Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who has gone to Washington. The fever will be declared epidemic to-morrow night.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—President Plunkett, of the state board of health, has received a dispatch from John Johnson, superintendent of the quarantine at Memphis, announcing that the local board of Memphis would, to-morrow, declare the fever epidemic and warn all absentees against returning to the city.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

General Wolsley's Danger in Africa—Will Cetewayo Fight Again?

LONDON, July 8.—A Capetown dispatch says: The reported that King Cetewayo had offered to surrender himself is not confirmed, and it seems to be a prevalent impression here that he will give more trouble. Some of the correspondents in south Africa think it is possible that Cetewayo may defeat the native forces sent in pursuit of him, and that in such case the prestige gained at Ulundi would be lost. They think Gen. Wolsley underrates the enemy as much as Lord Chelmsford overrated, and although a military council is soon to meet at Maritzburg, that he will continue to carry out his own plans for the reduction of the British South African army. Besides marines, six infantry and two cavalry regiments and the naval brigade are to be sent home. Some accounts say that the Zulu chief, Secocoeni, in the north, is not expected to submit without fighting. A column of five thousand men is preparing to march against him if he continues obstinate.

It is suspected that the Irish volunteer bill, which failed in the house of lords last night, was squelched by the action of the peers, who are the great landed proprietors in Ireland. In supporting the previous question the government leaders approved the bill, declaring they thought it impolitic to fix the stigma of disloyalty upon their Irish people.

The St. Petersburg Galos says the obstacles to General Lazareff's forward march into central Asia are at present too formidable to overcome. He must, therefore, restrict himself to occupying strategic points calculated to facilitate an advance on Meu, if such movement should become necessary.

A Post's correspondent says that the German government has censured the authorities of the city of Hamburg for permitting public demonstration at the recent funeral of the socialist Geib.

Paris advices state that only 160,000 shares of the Panama canal stock had been subscribed up to last night when the books closed.

The United Service Gazette says that Sir Garnet Wolsley will be the next commander-in-chief in India.

A correspondent of the daily News at St. Petersburg hears from a trustworthy source that, in consequence of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Roumanian frontier, Russia has addressed a protest to the powers.

SERAJEVO, TURKEY, August 8.—A fire has broken out in the latin quarter of this city, the whole of which is now burning. The fire threatens to assume terrible proportions.

The fire to-day was caused by an explosion. The Catholic, Servian and Jewish districts and commercial quarters have been entirely destroyed. A thousand buildings have been burned, including the Catholic and Servian churches. Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless. The damage is enormous. The fire at 10 o'clock Friday night is still raging.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation of Professor Mallon—Professor Slaton Elected Superintendent—The Book Matter Reconsidered.

Last evening a called meeting of the board of education was held at the regular place, with ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown in the chair, and Mr. D. A. Beatie as secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the president.

The resignation of Miss Rainey, teacher of the sixth grade of the Walker street school, was read and accepted.

The resignation of Superintendent B. Mallon was read, which was as follows:

To the Board of Education—GENTLEMEN: I herewith tender my resignation as secretary of your board and superintendent of the schools under your care. I desire, if agreeable to you, that my resignation shall take effect on the 15th of August in order that I may have time to prepare my annual report and arrange the books and papers of my office for the convenience of my successor. In the hope and the belief that the schools under your judicious management will continue to prosper as they have prospered in the past and that you will spare no reasonable effort to carry them forward to a still higher perfection, I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

B. MALLON.

On motion of Dr. Spalding the resignation of Superintendent Mallon was accepted, to take effect from the 15th of August.

A number of accounts were then read and audited.

Mr. Lowry moved to reconsider the action of the board in the last meeting relative to the adoption of text books for the use of the schools. He had made numerous inquiries and had ascertained that it would cost a considerable amount to change the text-books now in use, and he hoped that it would not be done. If agreeable he would be satisfied to leave the whole matter to the committee on books and the superintendent to be elected.

Mr. Hammond in a few remarks favored the reconsideration.

Dr. Powell made a statement of the causes which led to the report of the committee, which was favorable to the change.

Mr. Hoyt hoped that the change would be made. He thought that the opinion of the teachers should be considered and their recommendations regarded favorably.

Mr. Mayer was satisfied that the people of Atlanta wanted no change. He thought that the plan proposed by Mr. Lowry would make no harm, and it would be well to try the same books for another year.

Mr. Calhoun was not satisfied that the people were willing to bear the expense of the change. He thought that Appleton's series were the best books that could be used in the schools. He thought that the changes in the matter of text books should be made slowly and with care.

Dr. Spalding did not think that the change that had been made was in accordance with the rules. He thought that the best way to do was to wait and hear what the new superintendent and the teachers will say a year hence.

Mr. Lowry moved to leave the whole matter of text books alone until the next annual meeting and until the opinion of the new superintendent and the teachers could be ascertained.

The question upon the reconsideration was then voted upon, and the reconsideration was agreed to.

Mr. Hoyt arose and stated that in his opinion the board had treated the committee with contempt. That in not a single instance did the board act in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. As for himself he was done with the matter for all time to come.

Mr. Mayer said that he would propose that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for their efforts in the matter. He thought that the committee had done its full duty.

Dr. Spalding offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered the committee on teachers and text-books for the laborious and faithful discharge of their duties in examining and reporting upon a change of books, with assurances that in reconsidering their report, the board intended no reflection upon them, but have acted from an unwillingness to entail expense upon the patrons of the schools incident to the changes recommended. Agreed to.

On motion an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Rainey. Miss Clark was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Mossie was elected as teacher of the 6th grade, Walker street school.

Miss Constantine was promoted from the 8th to the 7th grade of Marietta street school.

Miss McConnell was elected to fill the position of teacher of the 8th grade of Marietta street school.

The election of a superintendent was then announced as being in order.

Mr. Moore nominated Major B. F. Slaton.

Upon counting out the votes it was found that there were seven votes for Major Slaton and six votes for Prof. Lumpkin; Major Slaton was therefore announced as elected superintendent of the public schools.

Mr. Jas. T. White, of Butler, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Slaton.

The board then, on motion, adjourned.

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

The Compromise Rejected by Over 15,000 Majority.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—There was a light vote all over the state in the election yesterday on the proposition to compromise the state debt at 50 cents on the dollar, with 4 per cent interest. There is probably not half of an average vote polled. Meager returns from west Tennessee, including the Nashville and Memphis districts, show a majority against the proposed settlement of 2,500. Davidson county, with Nashville and Edgefield, and 12 civil districts, gives 1,400 majority for acceptance. Unless east Tennessee gives a large majority for acceptance, the indications are that the proposition will be defeated, though the result cannot be positively known at present. The city of Knoxville gives 900 majority for acceptance.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—Additional returns indicate that the proposition to settle the state debt at fifty cents on the dollar, will be rejected by not less than 15,000 majority. Party lines were not regarded in the contest. Republicans in the eastern part of the state voted almost solidly in favor of a compromise, while most of those in the middle and western sections went against it. The democrats were also generally divided on the question. Many men of both parties voted for rejection, on the ground that the proposition was merely a modified form of repudiation.

A New York Cotton Failure.

NEW YORK, August 8.—C. Hyllested & Co., cotton brokers of No. 7 South William street, sent a notice to the cotton exchange to-day of their inability to meet their engagements, as members of the firm were "out of town." It was impossible to obtain the amount of their liabilities. The members of the cotton exchange believed they could not be above $20,000, and that southern customers were the principal creditors. The failure is said to be due to a decline of about three cents a pound since the failure of Williams Birnie & Co., and the fact that Messrs. Hyllester & Co. were "long" on the market.

The Regatta.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 8.—In an amateur and professional single scull rowing regatta to-day, the first trial heat of the amateurs, race two miles, was won by William Babbitt in 16 minutes; second heat by Frank Brennon in 18. First trial heat in professional race, three miles, was won by Frenchy Johnson. Time, 20:30. Second heat by Fred Plaistel. Time 21. Third heat by James L. Riley in 18:25. The winners in the trial heats to-day will row in the decisive contest to-morrow. The professional race is for $700 cash, and the amateur race for a prize of the same value.

A Diminished Treasury.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 8.—The state auditor issued a circular to-day stating that in consequence of the reduction of taxation and the failure of the officers to pay dues into the treasury, he is compelled to cease auditing claims against the state until the treasury is replenished.

An Open Letter.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—Hon. Edward McPherson will publish in the Press, to-morrow, an open letter to Hon. John M. Glover, replying specifically to the criticisms made upon the management of the bureau of engraving and printing, in the so-called Glover report.

The Republican Campaign.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, O., August 8.—The republican state central committee to-night decided to open the campaign, August 20. Secretary Schurz will speak at Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo, August 20, 21 and 22, and Secretary Sherman will speak at Steubenville.

The Billiard Championship.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The billiard pool championship match between Samuel F. Knight, champion, and Lin Morris, jr., of Boston, was not concluded until near four o'clock this morning, and resulted in a victory for Morris, who won twenty-one games to his opponent nineteen.

The Odd Fellows.

The grand lodge of this fraternity meets next Wednesday morning in Atlanta at 9 a. m. It is expected there will be a very large attendance upon the session, and the brotherhood of Atlanta have perfected a glorious reception for this grand convocation.

Shipped to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The United States assay office shipped to New Orleans this morning 334,000 ounces of silver amounting to $350,000 in value, for coinage into standard silver dollars.

Dead.

PARIS, August 8.—Alexandre Hesse, an eminent French historical and portrait painter, is dead. He was 73 years of age.

—British crops are half a failure, and as the United Kingdom is a nation of consumers of breadstuffs, a very large supply of them is to come this year from the United States and Russia.

WHAT IT MEANS.

THE ATTACK UPON CAPTAIN NELMS.

An Old Contract for the Delivery of Convicts Brought Under Review—How the Trade was Effected—What ex-Governor Brown Thinks of the Contract.

On day before yesterday a resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Chambers, ordering the principal keeper of the penitentiary, Captain Nelms, to report to the house immediately an itemized account of all the moneys he had received from the lessees of the state convicts, either individually or officially, and to state when and where and for what such money had been paid.

This resolution excited considerable surprise, but the real meaning was soon made apparant by general rumor. It was charged that Captain Nelms, as keeper of the penitentiary, had made a contract with the lessees to deliver the convicts to them from the jails at so much per head—the sum being put at $12. It was charged that he had made thousands of dollars out of this contract, and that at or about its close he had extorted illegally and by the use of his power as principal keeper, several thousand dollars out of Captain Wm. D. Grant and out of the Dade coal company, for which he had performed no service. This was the charge as far as we could get it, and was the only charge upon which public rumor had touched.

Desirous of obtaining the bottom facts in this case, a member of THE CONSTITUTION staff called upon Captain W. D. Grant to ask him what truth there was in the charge as far as he was concerned. Captain Grant declined to say a word.

He said: "I have absolutely nothing to say. There are reasons outside of this matter why I do not care to say anything, and you must therefore excuse me."

We then went to see Captain Nelms. We found that official in his office, looking cool and possessed. When we had stated the object of our visit he said:

"I am perfectly willing to give you or any other representative of the public a full and thorough account of everything I have done while in office, of every action performed and of every dollar received. I am ready, therefore, to answer any questions you may put. But this matter is a pure and simple matter of private contract. It is precisely the same as if made between two citizens. It being a question of contract and of fact, I shall not ask you to take my word for it, but I shall refer you to Governor Joseph E. Brown, who knows all about it, who was a party to the contract and who knows precisely what was right and wrong in it. I will go with you to see Governor Brown. I will ask him to give you the facts and I will rest on what he says."

We consequently went to see Governor Brown. Captain Nelms stated that he would be glad if Governor Brown would give to THE CONSTITUTION man the exact details of the contract under which he (Nelms) had acted and his rights under that contract. Governor Brown expressed himself ready to give to the public anything that might be of benefit to either the public or any individual who desired it.

He then asked Captain Nelms, "Did you charge Captain Grant anything for the convicts that were at the camp of penetentiary No. 3 in Greene county?"

"I did not," replied Captain Nelms.

"Then," said Governor Brown, "you did nothing but what you had a perfect and honest right to do under the contract made with the lessees, and you should be sustained in this right!"

Then turning to the newspaper man he said: "I will give you the whole history of the case. When we first became lessees, Mr. Brown was the principal keeper of the penitentiary and Governor Smith was governor. The law of the lease says that the state shall not be at any expense in delivering the convicts from the jails of the various counties to the camps of the lessees. This expense had to be borne, under the law, by the lessees. It was Mr. Brown's custom to send his guard for the convicts, deliver them to us, and make out a bill of expenses. These expenses were so high that Colonel Tom Alexander, and myself and others, determined to change the method. We knew that if the principal keeper would make a contract with us to deliver the convicts at an average price, that he could probably have the work done cheaper than if he had no personal interest in the matter. We therefore went to Mr. Brown to make a contract with him. He finally agreed to deliver the convicts to us at $12 a head, if we would in addition to this, allow him $100 per month for a guard. We agreed to this, and it was a most beneficial contract for us. It saved us a great deal.

"When Gov. Smith went out Mr. Nelms came in as keeper. I presume he knew nothing about the contract we had with Mr. Brown. At any rate he commenced delivering in the old way and charging us the expense. We soon found that it was costing us more than by contract, and Mr. Alexander came to me and proposed that we should try and make a contract with Nelms similar to the one made with Brown. I argued that it was best. He went to Nelms and had a pretty sharp talk with him. Nelms declined to make any contract. He said he was an officer of the state and that all he wanted was to do his duty under the law; that he would have the convicts delivered to us as cheap as possible, and would then present us the bill with vouchers and let us pay it. It took three or four visits to persuade him into making the contract. At last we showed him that it would be a great convenience to us if he would do it, and he then consented."

"Who were the parties to this contract?"

"It was made by Tom Alexander and myself. I represented company No. 1. Alexander was president of company No. 3, in which Captain Grant was a lessee. Lockett represented company No. 2 and General Phillips the Marietta road. Phillips told me he had indorsed the contract and I suppose of course Lockett did. But it was made by Alexander and myself. We were both over twenty-one years of age—both capable of making a pretty close contract, and we had determined to keep it."

"What was the contract exactly?"

"It was this: We offered Captain Nelms $12 per head for the delivery of each convict, but not, in the proposition, allow him the $100 per month that had been allowed to Mr. Brown for the expenses of a guard. He declined to accept this offer saying that it would not pay him. And now here comes the essential part of the contract as far as this matter is concerned. In order to induce Nelms to take what he objected to as a losing contract and what we knew was a very good one for us, we expressly agreed with him that the contract should run through the old lease, and embrace the transfer of the convicts in bulk from the old lessees or from scattered camps to the three penitentiaries established by law under the new lease, namely: at Dade coal mine, in Dougherty county, and in Greene county. We agreed with Captain Nelms, that as he could move these convicts in bulk, and could do it so much cheaper than by the single convict, that he could make up probably what he had lost during the run of the contract by collecting them from the jails. Upon this consideration solely, which was made express, and was discussed by us freely, Captain Nelms agreed to take the contract, and went to work on it. He performed his work faithfully and honestly, and I am satisfied at a loss, or at the smallest margin of profit. He never complained, however. He had made his contract, and he stood by it."

"Now, what was the issue that was made?"

"It came about in this way. Captain Grant came to me a short time before the lease expired and asked me what my construction of the contract was. I informed him in plain and positive terms what Nelms's rights were, and stated that for my part I should faithfully stand by the contract. Alexander and myself had made for the lessees, and that I thought the others should do so as we had the right to make it. I did not think it would be right to follow it as long as it paid us to do so, and then jump it when there appeared to be a chance for compensation to the other party.

"Now, under the new lease law, there were three penitentiaries. One in Dade county, Lockett's in Dougherty, and Grant's, or No. 3, in Greene county. Under the old lease the convicts were scattered over the state. Nelms had the positive expressed right to deliver all the convicts in the state at the three penitentiaries above mentioned, and to receive $12 a head for so doing. In fact it was solely because this right was granted to him that he agreed to make a contract, that it was generally acknowledged would have been without this guarantee a losing one to him. This right, therefore, was an essential part of the contract.

"Now I understand that Captain Grant had a considerable number of his convicts outside of his camp in Greene county, which was penitentiary No. 3, and where Nelms had the right to deliver all convicts belonging to No. 3 under the new lease, and get $12 a head for. On midnight of the day the old lease expired there were no leases. The convicts were in Nelms's hands. It is reported that Nelms went to Grant and told him that he would deliver his convicts in Richmond county to camp No. 3, in Greene county, as provided by his contract.

"It is said that Captain Grant replied that he did not want them delivered, but intended to keep them in Richmond and at Old Town. Nelms then claimed that he had the right to this delivery—that it was part of his contract, and that it was the guarantee on which he had made the contract. Captain Grant still refused, and finally I understood Nelms agreed if Captain Grant would pay him $8 per head, which would have been his profit in the removal, as I hear, he would leave them where they were. Captain Grant did this, and the matter was closed as far as I know."

"You are clear, then, that Captain Nelms had a perfect right to do as he did?"

"Not only the clearest legal right, but a perfect moral right. I am satisfied that he carried out his contract at a loss to himself. I know this from my own experience. Since the contract expired I have received a number of convicts. I have never had a single one come to me with so low an expense as $12, and one cost me $49.50. They all went above $12. So that Nelms must have worked his contract month after month at a positive and continual loss up to the general distribution. He never wavered in its performance, however, but stood up to it like an honest man. He was entitled, then, fairly and squarely to this compensation at the end of it. It was no question sprung for an occasion. It was foreseen by the lessees and by Nelms and was fully discussed between us. It was the argument with which we clinched what we thought would be a close trade for Nelms, and what proved to be a losing one. You must see, too, that our contract was made with Nelms about January 1, 1878, the new lease to begin on April 1st, 1879. It was therefore about twenty-five months that our contract with Nelms had to run. Now, we saved on this contract the $100 per month that we had allowed Brown for the expenses of a guard. We, therefore, saved about $2,500 in this item, and this saving paid a large proportion of what the transfer cost us."

"You said, governor, that Captain Nelms had the right to collect $12 per head on all convicts that he delivered to penitentiary No. 3 in Greene county. Did he have the right to charge $8 per head on the convicts that he did not deliver? That seems to be the issue that is made on him."

"That would depend entirely upon the facts in the case. I know nothing personally about that transaction. But I have been informed that Captain Nelms regarded that as one of the points in his contract that was favorable to him. In carrying convicts from the jails he had frequently paid from $20 to $60 a head. Here, it is said, he was able to make an arrangement with the railroad authorities to carry the convicts from Old Town and Augusta to the penitentiary in Greene county, the large number contributing to the $12 per head. This would have given him a profit under his contract of $8 per head, as he would have been entitled in the delivery at the penitentiary in Greene to $12 for each. Then if the lessees had desired to carry these convicts back to Augusta or Old Town, it would have cost them $4 per head to return them on the railroad. This added to the $12 per head would have made the cost of a literal carrying out of the contract, $16 for each convict. Now, in the place of this, I am informed, that the matter was adjusted between the parties, and that they paid Nelms $8 per head, which was the profit to him under his contract if carried out, and thereby saved to themselves $8 per head, which the carrying out of the contract without any compromise would have cost them. Now, if the facts are as I have above stated them, and such is my information, then Nelms had a right to insist either upon the execution of his contract or such compromise as gave him the profits that he would have otherwise realized upon it."

"But, governor, did you pay Captain Nelms anything on the convicts which he found and left at your camp?"

"No, I did not, because all my convicts were at penitentiary No. 1, in Dade county, and he was only entitled to compensation for those delivered at the respective penitentiaries under the contract. If there he found a long term, able-bodied man at penitentiary No. 1, and left him there, he was entitled to no compensation, because he did not bring him there. He was already at the penitentiary. But I paid him $12 per head for every one that he brought to the penitentiary No. 1, no matter where they came from, and if we had been working a portion of our force at a point ten miles from there, at the expiration of the old lease, Nelms would have had a right under the contract to take them and deliver them at the penitentiary, and charge $12 per head, and should have paid it without murmuring or disputing his right, because my contract bound me to do so.

"His legal right therefore was perfect, and his moral right was perfect, and if the facts above stated are true, as they have been reported to me, he has done nothing but what was honest and just, and I take pleasure in thus testifying to the public."

It has been rumored that Captain Nelms used this power as an officer to force a settlement with Captain Grant. We asked Captain Nelms if this rumor was true. "It is false," "in every sense of the word. When Captain Grant refused to pay I said to him: 'I will see you, sir.' That is the remedy of a private citizen against any man who tries to break a contract or evade one, and that was the remedy I adopted. Captain Grant then said: 'You have no written contract.' I replied: 'I have witnesses of the contract.' You see I had asked for a written contract, and Colonel Tom Alexander flashed up and said: 'Ain't my word a contract?' and as there were witnesses who would be good in case of Colonel Tom's death, I did not press for a written contract. Upon my threatening to sue, Captain Grant consulted his lawyer. His lawyer told him that he would have to pay, and he paid it. It was a fair contract, and there is no man on earth who will not say that it was. I knew I would lose money on the general contract, and did lose money on it. But I hoped to make up my loss by this bulk transfer which had been expressly guaranteed to me from the start, and on account of which alone I had been persuaded into making it. I did just about get even on the contract. I got $1,480 from Captain Grant in this transaction, and that just about squared me. I was entitled to be made even, as I had taken the contract simply for the convenience of the lessees and at their earnest persuasion. You can see that I lost by it, when I tell you that they have begged us to make the contract again and that I have positively refused. I will not touch it again. It is a losing business, and the lessees know it. I lost money in it steadily up to the redistribution, but I had made the contract and I proposed to stand by it, if it had sunk every dollar I had. I frequently used my salary to make up the loss on this contract. But I did not complain about it, for I went into it with my eyes open."

What Captain Webb Will Do.

NEW YORK,

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 9, 1879.

SOME custom house investigations will be in order when congress meets.

THE Albany News announces that the cotton caterpillar has appeared in great numbers on several plantations in Dougherty county.

A SON of ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, borrowed some diamonds in Chicago the other day, raised three or four thousand dollars on them and disappeared. The young wretch seems to have all the accomplishments of a genuine carpet-bagger.

TWENTY-SEVEN members of the families of Wells and Anderson, the returning board knaves in Louisiana, are drawing pay as custom-house employes in New Orleans. Grandchildren of these wretches, who are going to school, are down on the rolls and draw regular salaries.

THE Philadelphia quinine professors are now engaged in cornering the market in order to enhance the price of that drug. Very well. When congress meets it is more than likely that the quinine professors will be cornered. A bill removing the duty of 40 per cent. on all the alkaloids of cinchona bark will undoubtedly be passed, and this will give the public the benefit of cinchonidia at 30 to 50 cents an ounce.

IT is charged by the New York Star that the house of representatives never did refuse to print the Glover report. On the contrary, the house ordered it printed, and G. M. Adams, who was implicated in some of the facts discovered by Mr. Glover, refused to obey the order. Mr. G. M. Adams now has the floor, and the country would like to hear from him.

THE spirit of investigation appears to have seized hold of the general assembly. Yesterday four committees of nine members each were appointed to look after the treasury department, the agricultural department, the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary and the office of the state school commissioner. Although the labors of the committees, in connection with the impeachment trial which will be tediously careful, will carry the session of the general assembly far into the fall months, there can be no reasonable objections to the investigations which have been set on foot. No charges have been made against the officials whose departments are to be investigated, and we have no doubt that they are not only willing, but anxious to submit to such an examination as the legislature proposes to institute.

IF we are not mistaken there is now before the military committee of the house a measure which is intended to supply the maimed soldiers of Georgia with artificial limbs. We have had several inquiries as to the disposition that has been made of this bill, and it is for the purpose of reminding the members of the legislature that they have a very important duty to perform with respect to the necessities of these maimed soldiers that we allude to the matter here. In the late constitutional convention General Toombs offered a resolution, which was adopted without discussion, authorizing the legislature to levy a tax to furnish good substantial artificial limbs to those who lost limbs during the war, and the spirit and purpose of this resolution are incorporated in article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution. In our opinion, owing to the necessities of those to be aided by such legislation, the measure based on this provision of the organic law, should have precedence of other matters, particularly as it can be disposed of instantaneously.

State Sanitation.

It is but just to Dr. J. C. LeHardy, of Savannah, to say that our recent remarks in regard to his proposed reform of the state board of health were based upon his memorial to the legislature, and not upon the bill which accompanied it. Dr. LeHardy's bill provides for the appointment, by the governor, of a chief commissioner of health, to be confirmed by the senate; and this chief commissioner, together with the state geologist and the inspector of fertilizers, shall constitute the state board of health, which body shall be provided with a secretary. These two officers are recommended as associates on the board with the chief commissioner because of the special knowledge which they possess, and in order that they may assist him in framing the necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of the bill, and divide with him the responsibility and the work.

The bill provides further that the state board of health shall, immediately upon organization, appoint three persons in each county, who shall constitute the boards of health for their respective counties. The county boards shall be clothed with full authority to undertake and carry into effect such measures as they may deem necessary for the complete sanitation of their respective counties. They shall make the necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of any permanent works which they may undertake and execute for such purpose. Said rules and regulations shall, after being approved by the state board of health, have the force and effect of state laws, when not in conflict with other laws. Of the three members constituting the board of each county one shall be a physician practicing in that county, and two at least shall be owners of real estate in the county. The expense necessary to the carrying out of the sanitary measures in each county shall be met by a special tax levied upon all real estate in the county; and whenever drainage is one of these measures, two-thirds of the tax thus levied shall be assessed upon the lands benefited by the drainage.

The chief commissioner is required to reside in the capital of the state, and to travel constantly from county to county, exercising a general supervision over the operations of the several county boards, and while making these visits he can command the attendance of the other two members of the state board whenever he shall deem it necessary. He must moreover be a physician of good standing, who has practiced his profession for at least ten years.

The Drift of Republicanism.

In alluding yesterday to the logical difference between the representative violence of the stalwart who edits the Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel, and that of the editor of the Okolona States, we ventured to inquire if the arguments of the Iowa man were not quite in the direction of the recent teachings of the republican leaders in congress and out of it. The question is pertinent and timely. To all intents and purposes the logic of the situation is with the robust Iowa republican. He frankly admits that under the federal constitution all government rights not expressly delegated to the union are reserved to the states, and he very coolly, but consistently, proposes to do away with the constitution. The less courageous but no less eager republican leaders propose by some monstrous process, not fully developed, to "down with "state rights" and still retain the constitution. The absurdity of this is manifest, for the constitution, framed at a time when the people regarded their several local governments with just pride and admiration, is a states rights document from beginning to end—most jealously so. We can understand the Iowa reformer, therefore, when he declares that the present constitution should be abolished in order that the republic may be made a nation. The proposition is logical. It is monstrous, to be sure, but it is not to be misunderstood. It puts a sudden and effectual stop to state rights argument from precedent, and opens up a comparatively new field of discussion. It is a field, too, that apparently has its attractions, for others besides the Iowa editor, albeit the ordinary republican casuist has not thus far ventured to enter therein. There is a Mr. William Giles Dix, of Peabody, Massachusetts, for instance who believes that one of the logical results of the war should have been the abrogation of the federal constitution and the framing of a national constitution—as "the pledge of a 'reconstruction,' "not of the south alone, but of the whole 'nation." We need not, at this juncture, lend ourselves to the utter absurdity of discussing this matter with either the Iowa man or his more scholarly coadjutor of Massachusetts. It is enough that we call attention to the fact—and it is an important fact—that the untamed western editor is not alone in his views of strengthening and consolidating the powers of the government at the expense of the liberties of the people. The abrogation of the federal constitution—unless we exaggerate the patriotism of the people of the north—would bring about war; and such a contingency is no doubt far in the future; but as the extreme doctrine of state sovereignty resulted in a bloody and disastrous conflict, it is not unnatural to suppose that the extreme view of nationalism will some day bring about a similar result. Aside, however, from such reflections, it is easy to perceive that the discussion is growing in interest.

An Extraordinary Document.

Thanks to the enterprise of the New York Star, the full text of the Glover report has been given to the public. It is not a model document of the kind, but it is very elaborate, and it is impossible to read it carefully without a feeling of intense and unqualified disgust at the roguery, malfeasances and peculations that are brought to light. Some of the thefts are stupendous and some are petty, but all go to make up the most corrupt record probably ever put upon paper. Mr. Glover went at his work with the instinct and enthusiasm of a detective. He was patient, keen, unerring, and, above all, impartial. If there was anything suspicious in a stray democrat that happened to cross the path of his investigation, he paused, adjusted his microscope, turned on the electric light, and soon had the bottom facts. Such impartiality was, of course, admirable, but it was also embarrassing, and there can be no doubt that this feature, so rare in investigations of a political nature, largely aided the startled republicans in their frantic endeavors to have the report suppressed. We remember now, when this remarkable investigation was in progress, how keenly the republican organs followed its course and how they would cry out from time to time: "Glover has unearthed "another democrat!" We remember, too, how some of the democratic newspapers, misled by the organs and misunderstanding the laborious earnestness of Mr. Glover, joined in the maliciously humorous attack that was made upon him. Whether these things had any effect at all upon the temper of the patient investigator will probably never be known, but it is certain that he seized some of the attacking newspapers, pinned their ears to the wall, and proceeded to show where they had procured a goodly portion of what some incorrigible modern philosopher calls their "attainments." When a synopsis of the report was made public some weeks ago, some of these newspapers thoughtlessly endeavored to answer the proofs of the document with sneers, but the more cautious republican journals were at great pains to give the whole matter a wide berth. And it is perhaps well for them that they did, for the party whose astounding corruption in government affairs is roughly outlined by the report will presently discover that it is a very serious document. Some of the more sanguine of the organs are for flippantly dismissing the report as a series of baseless partisan charges, but it will not be so dismissed. It deals with few charges that are not sustained by proofs in the shape of competent evidence, and the circumstantial manner in which Mr. Glover gives names and dates shows that in the excitement of the inquest he forgot altogether about party politics. His enthusiasm is the enthusiasm of a detective rather than that of a partisan, and it is this fact that gives weight and strength to his report—if anything could add to the weight of such a painstaking and elaborate account of wholesale fraud and corruption.

Mr. Glover is a very patient man. He was met by obstructions at every turn; republican officials, high and low, frowned upon his undertaking, gave him the cold shoulder and endeavored to outwit him. Office-holders of every grade regarded him as their common enemy and endeavored by every means in their power to impede the investigation. To some extent they undoubtedly succeeded, but the frauds that the untiring patience of Mr. Glover brought to the surface gave the cue and the key to hundreds of other doubtful transactions that will presently be uncovered by congress. Meantime, the republican officials and the organs of the party will discover that there is something more substantial in the report than they are inclined just now to concede. It is too circumstantial to admit of a sweeping or scornful denial. Something more than a mere denial is necessary to convince the public that Mr. Glover is wrong in his names and dates, or that his conclusions are not based upon irresistible and overwhelming evidence. A blacker record of infamy and corruption was never made public, and the attempts of the republicans to prevent its publication is an assurance that they regard the report as altogether a dangerous affair.

The first duty of congress is to authorise the official publication of this remarkable document, appoint a joint investigating committee of the ablest and best men of both houses, and pursue this inquest until the end is reached—if there is any end to republican villainy. Let the committee be made so conspicuous in point of ability and character—let it be clothed with such powers and given such scope—that no republican official, no matter what his station, will dare to throw obstructions in its way. Let all the facts come out; let the whole story be told; let Mr. Glover's remarkable report not only be verified but supplemented. Meanwhile we leave the republicans and their distressed organs to deal with the Glover document as they find it.

THE Springfield Republican should take some of the Peabody statesmen in hand.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the LaGrange Reporter, has an article in its last issue partially based upon an alleged denial by General Toombs of an interview had with him by Mr. Henry W. Grady. Our contemporary has doubtless overlooked a subsequent publication in connection with this matter. It is only necessary to say that General Toombs could not have seriously made any such denial.

ZACH CHANDLER'S boom is escaping at the bung-hole.

WINDOM will contribute largely in aid of the colored sufferers when he gets to be president. At that period of his life he will be able to support the entire colored race in the south in comparative luxury.

MR. W. F. COMBS, a newspaper man of much tact and long experience, has taken charge of the Ellijay Courier. His many friends in various sections of the state will most heartily wish him success.

THE professional detective is gradually giving way to the bilious newspaper man.

JOHN SHERMAN is a petty pilferer. He has been sending his Portland speech around the country under the official stamps of the treasury. This has a very small look. John should keep himself up to the heighth and breadth of his testimony before the Potter committee. There is something Napoleonic in that sort of crime.

"AFTER Goldsmith, what?" inquires the Augusta Chronicle. Why, the investigators, of course.

IT is rumored upon good authority that John Russell Young is to be made managing editor of the New York Herald. While Mr. Young is pretty much of a toad-eater where Grant is concerned, it is tolerably well-known that he is one of the best and most brilliant journalists in the country. He would undoubtedly fill "a long-"felt want" in the Herald office.

MRS. JENKS's contributions to the Washington Post remind thoughtful patriots that a pig-pen is mightier than John Sherman's word.

THE republicans appear to be very much afraid that they will have to count out another democratic president in 1881.

CITIZEN SWINTON can better serve his country by discussing public issues of pith and moment than by making a doub.e-back-acting nominating convention of himself.

A COPY of The State Gazetteer, published by A. E. Sholes & Co., has been placed upon our table. The Gazetteer is one of the most comprehensive and thorough works ever published. It contains a short history and directory of every city, town and village in Georgia. It contains the names and address of thousands upon thousands of farmers, and a mass of information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Indeed, the book is a marvel as a compendium of exactly what a merchant or a professional man would want to know. Mr. Sholes has done more than merely compiled a lot of statistics. He has published a book that will be of great use to our people, and that is both an honor to Georgia and a profit to her merchants. It is a book that should be upon every desk in the state. The same amount of information cannot be obtained for the same money elsewhere that we know of.

IN GENERAL.

—"Heading him up" is the Montana phrase for assaulting a person.

—Out on a foul—Taking a ride on an ostrich.

—Southerner and Appeal: The public schools of this county are reported in a flourishing condition.

—The West Point Press says that Mr. Geo. Huguley, of that place, has a cow that gives five and a half gallons of milk per day.

—A correspondent of the Newnan Leader suggests Judge Warner as a suitable candidate for governor in 1880.

—With five political parties, and cucumbers in the market, the people of Iowa are in danger of being tied up in a tangled knot.

—Speaking of Sara Bernhardt's children, Simon Cameron declares that he can prove an alibi.

—A girl went back on her bow-legged beau because she said she "didn't like to waltz in brackets."

—Very appropriately the Custer battle field is to be converted into a national cemetery.

—The Iowa man who has married fifteen times is suspected of being Alice Oates in disguise.

—General Butler looks for a spoon-taneous uprising in Massachusetts in his favor.

—How doth the pure unloaded gun
Improve each shining hour:
By thinning out the race of fools
In this gay earthly bower.

—"Well you'll own that she has a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll admit that. But then it never made half as much impression on me as the old man's."

—A young man in Binghampton, N. Y., tossed a silver half dollar into his mouth to please a child, but the surgeons couldn't get it out of his windpipe to please anybody.

—The country is so lonesome since congress adjourned that nothing but "Pinafore" and the walking matches keep the public heart from breaking.—Hawkeye.

—When a Tivoli (N. Y.) woman's chickens get their legs cut off by the cars, she replaces them successfully with wooden legs.

—"I had no time to stuff the chicken," apologized a landlady to her boarders. "Never mind, madam, it's tough enough as it is," replied one of them.

—The Richmond Whig has invented a new word, "funderism," which it uses as a term of reproach against persons and states who believe in paying their honest debts.

—Mollie McCarthy, the celebrated running mare, has become lame again, and will be withdrawn permanently from the turf and become a brood mare.

—The monument in memory of General Custer will soon be unveiled at West Point. The arrangements for the occasion are nearly complete.

—Politics in Iowa presents as variegated an appearance as the pants of a man who sat down on an unsound tomato.—State Register.

—The Marathon Independent gives this recipe to make both ends meets: Feed a boy with green apples, and if that don't get his feet and head together, we don't know what will.

—The New York Christian Advocate, organ of the northern Methodists, remarked parenthetically the other day: "The southern Methodist Episcopal church allow gambling, drinking and licentiousness."

—"If you want a pug dog, madam, what is a pug," said a dog fancier to a would-be purchaser, "this here one's the dog; why, his nose is just a turnin' somersets 'atween his ears all the time."

—To pannier, or not to pannier? that is the question. Whether it is more comfortable to endure the tie back and the trail, or to pay out money for a new pannier. Ah! there is the rub.—Quincy Modern Argo.

—Nearly half of Ireland is now under pasture. The size of farms has, for the past twenty-five years, been steadily increasing. Since 1878 there has been a decrease of 3,120 holdings under thirty acres, and an increase of 556 in holdings above that limit.

"In childhood's happy, sunny days we take no note of time," sang an old poet. And that's where you get stuck. Be wise. Take a note of time and every one else. And a bond and mortgage when you can get them.—Salem Sunbeam.

—The policeman who, in New York, arrested a man and his wife for kissing each other in Central park, said he thought the man was a western congressman and that the lady was a "pick up," as he had seen such things before by congressmen.

—Of the 515,786 members of the church of Scotland, a large majority, or 297,376, are women. As women have equal voting power with men, the balance of power in the church lies with the women, who could easily outvote their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons.

—Describing a wedding, the Denton Monitor says: "The bridegroom was eminently equal to the emergency, and a veritable Adonis. With the demeanor and carriage of a Chesterfield, his conduct was unexceptionable."

—The small boy jumps from the spring board, forms a line of beauty in the air, dives into the water like a loaded stick and comes to the surface smiling; but the man who tries the same feat gets his head stuck in the muddy bottom and enjoys naught but the serene quiet of his own funeral.

—The painter Z—— has a comical little servant. Yesterday Mme Z—— scolded her for being away all day. "Madam does not know," replied the ingenious soubrette, "that monsieur ordered me to go to the salon and remain all day?" "What for?" "To be a crowd in front of his picture!"

—Queen Victoria has sent to the ex-Empress Eugenie a frame made of violets in amethysts for the last photograph of the late prince imperial. The garland is surmounted by an eagle, which holds in his talons a three-colored streamer on which is written in golden letters the motto, "Not lost, but gone before."

—The Indiana state museum has acquired copies of the presidential tickets used in the elections of 1824. One is headed "Indiana electoral ticket—For president, John Q. Adams, who first recommended to congress a system of internal improvement;" the other begins, "The people's ticket—gratitude, glory, patriotism—For president, Andrew Jackson."

—The ex-khedive of Egypt was a good husband. He only used linen washed in the harem and kept in a box of which his mother and himself alone had the keys. The legend has it that whenever he went on a tour his favorite wives only allowed him two or three shirts in the famous box, so that he would be sure to return without delay.

—They were engaged, and were taking a moonlight stroll. Archery had been the topic of conversation, when he suddenly put the question, "archery-red preferable to ruby lips?" She waved examination. He investigated. Then she inadvertently ejaculated: "Oh, arch-Harry!" The next morning, after reflection, the engagement was mutually broken off. Cause, incompatibility of intellect.—Utica Observer.

The Impeachment Case.

New York Sun.

Comptroller-General Goldsmith, of Georgia, is impeached. Heretofore, the press dispatch says, he has stood above reproach, and now he is charged with having appropriated $11,000 not his own. Georgia is a democratic state, and her democratic legislature is evidently determined not to tolerate any addition, division and silence in the management of state affairs.

New York Evening Post.

Georgia is learning that the banishment of carpet-baggers and the establishment of a state government of democrats, whose election is scarcely contested, cannot be depended on to secure an economical and honest administration. The charges made against the comptroller of that state are of the most serious character, and it looks as if the state treasury would have to bear a considerable loss. It is encouraging to know, however, that there is no disposition to cover up the offense, and if the investigating committee's recommendations are accepted the removal of the guilty officer will soon follow.

Perry Home Journal.

But from the evidence we have seen published, we hardly think the evidence will enable the senate to convict him. The charges are of fraud connected with the wild land tax matters. As the case seems to stand we fear the trial before the senate will cost the state ten or fifteen thousand dollars for nothing. However, let us suspend judgment and see. Unless some new evidence of an extraordinary nature has been brought before the committee, we rather think the impeachment proceedings premature, especially if they result in acquittal when the suspicion of guilt is strong, and no positive proof can be obtained. We are afraid our solons want to shoot before they get a good aim.

Savannah News.

The majority and minority reports disclose the fact that a difference of opinion in regard to the criminality of Colonel Goldsmith exists among those who have devoted much time to a careful investigation of the facts as disclosed by the testimony elicited by the committee. It is not remarkable, therefore, that a similar diversity of opinion should exist among the people, and that while some regard the comptroller-general as guilty of the charges preferred against him, others refuse to have their confidence in his integrity shaken. Pending the trial, the question of his guilt or innocence is not a proper subject of newspaper discussion. His case is in the hands of the highest tribunal in the state—a tribunal that can be influenced by no other considerations than those of public duty guided by strict and impartial justice. Let us wait in silence the verdict of that tribunal.

What Georgia Editors Think.

Augusta Chronicle.

General Toombs, like Ben Butler, hates the newspapers. But the newspapers love General Toombs. They know how to return good for evil.

Hamilton Journal.

Our constitution provides for biennials sessions of the legislature. It is beginning to look as if the people will have to provide for perennial ones.

Southerner and Appeal.

The constitutional provision in reference to local legislation is a dead letter in Georgia law, and some of our legislators seem to think that the zenith of glory is reached through the introduction of bills to change county lines, or to regulate the duties of county officers.

Hamilton Journal.

The State university might be popularized a little more if more generally advertised. A copy of the annual catalogue can be had only upon a requisition of the governor, countersigned by the full board of trustees, and the school is never advertised in the newspapers, except when the boys happen to have a serious collision with the Athens police force.

Southerner and Appeal.

When the legislature fixes the compensation to be received by newspapers for legal advertising, they would do well to fix the fees to be charged by lawyers in all cases requiring such advertising. They have as much right to do one as the other, and the same right to do either as they would have to fix the maximum yield of sweet potatoes per acre.

Eastman Times.

Among the many opponents to the lease and extension of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, at present looming up, we find none denying the palpable fact that the lease and extension to Atlanta would be of vast advantage to the country through which the road passes and to the whole of southeast Georgia. To this end, therefore, the efforts of our representatives should be directed.

Albany News.

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of the press and public to ignore the utility and justice of courts, and thus attempt to drag down that institution which for so many years has stood as a bulwark of safety to morality, to society and to life. If public opinion is to condemn and pronounce verdicts, prejudice the popular mind and make passion and hatred paramount to cool and impartial investigation, the power of the courts will be destroyed, for the institution was created by the people, sustained for a time by the people, and its utility depends upon the indorsement of the people.

Views of a Professional Patriot.

W. F. Story in Chicago Times.

One man who, for the benefit of his country's future, ought to have died young, was Thomas Jefferson. If he had been "dissolved into the infinite azure of the past" before 1776, or during the earlier part of that year, the world would have been spared that wonderful document, the declaration of independence, and a large quantity of the most absurd political sophistry to be found in the whole range of English literature. Moreover, the bourbons, by whom it was forordained the fiddling sophist should be canonized, might have been a little less addicted to political idolatry. The impress left in American political ideas by Jefferson was great, but pestilential—a consequence that would have been averted by his early death. Probably the greatest service Andrew Jackson could have rendered to the country would have been the hanging of John Calhoun in 1832. Unlike Jefferson, Calhoun was a man of great intellectual ability; but he employed his great abilities in the bad work of applying and pushing to their logical end the notions of his political preceptor. He, and not Jefferson, was the real founder of the southern school of political opinion, called democracy, whose necessary fruits are secession, rebellion, political disintegration and national destruction. The existence of Calhoun made the existence of Jeff Davis possible. If Jackson had hanged the former in due season, posterity, probably, would not have found occasion to censure A. Johnson for not hanging the latter.

The Right Sort of Talk.

Vicksburg Herald, dem.

The effect will be against us, because the main facts are true, and the wretched, criminal blunders of the Yazoo bourbons cannot be defended or explained away. There is but one course left. The laws must be instantly and constantly enforced for the protection of all. Our officials must do their whole duty regardless of party. The law must know no party. Every citizen who wants to, must be allowed to run for office, and to vote for whom he pleases, and be protected. Bulldozing has sprung up to ruin us. Bulldozing must be put down. There is no use mincing matters; the white men in Mississippi opposed to these damnable violations of law must put them down. There are already signs that the Yazoo madness will spread to other counties. The good people of the state cannot express themselves too promptly and positively. If the issue is met in the proper way, little or no harm will come to it; if it is not met in the proper way, the democratic party of Mississippi will sink into degradation and die.

The Troubles in Memphis.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The situation at Memphis presents a new and alarming feature. There is no cessation of the fever, and they are threatened besides with insurrection from the blacks, who refuse to go out to the camps, and are now beginning to be goaded by hunger to the commission of crime upon property. The military authorities stationed there have refused to issue rations except to those in the camps and to the sick in the city, and the colored people, under the leadership of a dozen of their number, are growing clamorous for food. They have several colored military companies there, and it is not unlikely that there will be a collision between them and the state militia under Colonel Cameron. As we have frequently said before, there seems to be but one recourse left, and that is to desert Memphis—to clear it of every human being.

Pertinent Questions.

New York Herald.

One wonders what these Mississippi bourbons are made of. What sort of savages are they? And what sort of man is Governor Stone, who seems to sit still in Jackson while a stupid and brutal mob breaks the laws of the state and defies his authority? Are the people of Mississippi complain that they are poor, but do they imagine that in this nineteenth century a law-defying community is anywhere anything but poor? They cry out that their real estate is unsalable. Are they so foolish as to think that the Yazoo mob is going to make their farms more valuable, or draw into their community any settlers above the grade of tramps? They groan because their state is in ill odor all over the union, in the south as well as in the north. Do they imagine that this Yazoo county mob is going to make it respectable?

A Political Slaughter House.

Philadelphia Times.

New York will be made a slaughter house for Tilden or it will be made a wholesale slaughter house for all of Tilden's rivals by electing a Tilden democratic governor and state ticket. If New York should give a victory to the democrats in November, Tilden will be the democratic candidate for president in 1880, and it will be a declaration to the country that no human power can defeat Tilden's election. If the republicans shall elect the next governor of New York, Tilden is about as likely to sit on the dubious throne of Bulgaria as to be nominated and elected president of the United States. The empire state will be the grand slaughter house of the season, and the ambitious of scores of both republican and democratic aspirants are immediately or remotely involved in the New York general slaughter of November next.

The Outlook.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The green back party of Ohio cast 38,000 votes last year. The republican majority last year was 3,192. Taking the estimates of their strength, as published in yesterday's Enquirer, which were given without any show of coloring whatever, and setting aside what they concede to Ewing, he will have at least 20,000 of the votes which went to the green back party last year. This would elect him with a handsome margin to spare. Still we are not disposed to brag in this connection. We are only making an illustration of the use of figures.

In Round Numbers.

Washington Post.

There are a hundred thousand republican officeholders in round numbers, and each one contributes on an average ten dollars per head to the republican election corruption funds. Deprive the republican party of that million dollars and the frantic labors of these hundred thousand office-holders, their sisters, brothers, cousins and aunts, and it couldn't carry but three states out of the thirty-eight, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas.

The Shoddy Aristocracy.

New York Sun.

The sooner every diplomatic post is abolished the better for the people who pay for supporting a lot of idlers in luxury abroad. These posts are not only useless and needless, but their very existence serves to foster an aristocratic and snobbish sentiment hostile to American and American institutions. Let the nests of the shoddy aristocracy be destroyed.

A Vicious Custom.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Hayes has no more right to use government vessels for his convenience and pleasure than other citizens. This vicious custom has grown up under republican rule and it is about time to put a stop to it, for it is simply a disregard of the proprieties of official life if not a contempt for the rights of the people.

Not Much.

Washington Post.

The election of "confederate brigadiers" in large numbers to congress has called the attention of the northern radicals very sharply to the neglect of their own soldiers, and they are promising to make amend. But their promises, judged by the past, are not likely to pan out affluently.

Wilkinson County "Sass."

Southerner and Appeal.

There are a good many people who give to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION almost as much esteem as they do to the constitution of Georgia. They are both first-class articles.

Grooming and Booming.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Watterson is grooming Tilden at the eastern summer resorts. He is bossing the boom for the old man this time as last.

Very So.

New Haven Register.

Butler's movements are said to be purely political, and Bennett's polo-itical.

Provoking Satisfaction.

Baltimore News, dem.

As far as the democrats are concerned, they are provokingly well satisfied with Mr. Tilden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

All parties holding Bonds and Coupons of the

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

will please send for Financial Circular.
000 aug9 d3t HENRY SAVAGE, Treasurer.

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

For sale by all Druggists. MARSH, Wholesale agt
362 jan31y tues thur sat

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

gists, DANIEL & and Retail, Atlanta. sat &wkly nx read m

House Renters!

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER MANY changes will be made in the occupants of Stores and Dwellings. Owners of property of every description who desire me to rent and collect for them for another year will furnish me with Memorandum of Property, Price, Terms, etc., and I will, as formerly, give my best attention to their interest.
G. W. ADAIR.
aug9 d1t Real Estate Agent.

Emory College,
ORGANIZED 1837.

THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST Wednesday in October. College year continues for nine months; vacation embraces July, August, September.
For full information write for Catalogue.
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, Pres.,
128 aug7 d1m Oxford, Ga.

F. M. FARLEY,
COTTON FACTOR
96 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
132 aug7 d1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLMAN

Liver and Stomach Pad

NO DOSING.

CURE SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

THE HOLMAN LIVER AND AGUE PAD IS A

Never Failing Cure

FOR

FEVER AND AGUE

INTERMITTENT FEVER,
BILIOUS FEVER,
KIDNEY DISEASES,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES of the HEART,
DYSPEPSIA,
TORPID LIVER,

EVERY SPECIES OF PAIN,

AND

Diseases Peculiar to Females.

RETAIL PRICES $2, $3 and $5.

SMYTH & CO.;

147 Congress Street, SAVANNAH. | 57½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA.
aug9 d1t

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMber, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain; that its altitude is about 3,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer; that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and diseases of the kidneys; that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic; that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alleys are all FREE; that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a fine Brass Band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month.
J. R. REYNOLDS & CO.,
437 July23 d10d Proprietors.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
ay18 d3m Proprietor

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUCED.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH; Seven Dollars per week. Children and Servants Fifteen Dollars per month.
505 July26 d4w EDW. W. HOLLAND.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel." Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two weeks' board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $24.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week.

By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address
GOODNOW & CO.,
405 July20 d1m Chattanooga, Tenn.

PIEDMONT HOTEL,
Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, en suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.
Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families.
405 june25 d2m J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Special Trains for Commencement

—AT—

State University, Athens, Ga.

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS WILL BE made between Atlanta and Athens via Air-Line and Northeastern Railroads during Commencement Week. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1879, trains as follows:

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a. m. and	3:30 p. m
Arrive at Athens	9:00 "	"	10:00 "
Leave Athens	5:00 "	"	4:00 "
Arrive at Atlanta	11:30 "	"	10:30 "

On Thursday and Friday, August 7th and 8th:

Leave Athens at	6:45 a. m. and	4:00 p. m
Arrive in Atlanta	11:30 "	"	10:30 "
Leave Atlanta	4:00 "	"	3:30 "
Arrive at Athens	11:00 "	"	10:00 "

On all other days the regular schedule will be run as usual.

Round Trip Tickets for One Fare. Good for Ten Days.

Remember this Route is Thirty Miles Shorter and Two Hours and a Half Quicker than any other Route.

Secure your Tickets via the Air-Line and get a comfortable passage.
J. M. EDWARDS,
Superintendent N. E. R. R.
W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. A., A. L. R. R.
512 july27 d10t

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July 30th, 1879.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE

—FOR—

ATHENS COMMENCEMENT.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, AUGUST 2d, and continuing until August 6th, inclusive, the following schedule will be operated:

Leave Atlanta	7:45 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Union Point	12:55 p. m.	1:20 a. m.
Arrive Athens	3:15 p. m.	3:30 a. m.

S. K. JOHNSON,
E. R. DORSEY. Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.
588 aug1 d6t

FRESH

Turnip Seed!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR SECOND supply of Turnip Seed.

2,000 POUNDS.

RUTA BAGA,
RED TOP,
FLAT DUTCH,
LARGE GLOBE,
SEVEN TOP, Etc.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
DRUGGISTS.

ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PUR

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they (and without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN
Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS,
390 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,
NEAR DEPOT,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
House thoroughly renovated, beds clean, and Table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day; $7.00 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families. W. B. WHEELER,
586 july31 dtf Proprietor.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
600 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Especial care to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The management will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4 dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
600 oct3 dtf oct29

LAW CARDS.

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 600 aug7 d12m

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, in Centennial Building, Whitehall street. 533 july20 d1m

S. G. McLENDON,
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THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

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Will practice in Wilkes and other counties, the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,'78 d1y

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Ly aug10,1878 d12m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 dly

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
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Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
C. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
138 nov10, ly78 dly

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich, Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 267.
195 july11 d3m

PHYSICIANS.

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Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may14 d3m

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
AND
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, Ga.

FLATTERING TESTIMONY
DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for
RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna, yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
500 july1 dtm Druggists.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Chatham county has over 500,000 acres of wild land.

—The crops of Forsyth county are very fine in two-thirds of the county.

—Three or four brick buildings will soon be erected in Newnan.

—The Houston county fair will be held in Perry 2d and 3d of October.

—Mountain Signal: Dahlonega hotels are doing a good business.

—The Darien Timber Gazette wants a pauper farm in McIntosh county.

—Quillian Brothers, at Belton, threshed out seven thousand bushels of grain this season.

—Hampton has received eleven thousand four hundred and sixty bales of cotton since 1st of September.

—The Cumming Clarion reports cotton in that county more heavily fruited than has been known for years.

—Mr. C. C. Clark brought in a garfish weighing twelve pounds and a half one day last week.

—Dave Johnson killed five coons the other morning, and it was only a moderate morning for coons at that.

—The prospect for an immense pea crop in Wilkinson county is quite flattering just now.

—Greensboro Herald: There is no end to peaches and other fruit. It is as a mistake about nearly all the fruit in the country having been killed.

—From all reports there will be a larger crop of corn and cotton made in Coweta county the present year than there has been in several years.

—Jonesboro News: Mr. Jesse Metts, who is farming near here, has a field of corn that will make 45 bushels per acre. So say those who have seen it.

—Albany News: The peach crop is a little better than prospects argued for it. The ladies of the city are busy making up preserves.

—The Fort Valley Mirror says a good many farmers in that section have not had sufficient rain for a full corn crop, but the majority have had very good seasons, and corn and cotton both are doing fine. The cotton crop will be fully up to the average.

—Beuna Vista Argus: There is comparatively little fruit this year. Some orchards are heavily laden with excellent fruit; others have but little, and it is inferior. We notice in the sandy, pine belt of land between here and the railroad there are scarcely any peaches.

—Darien Timber Cutter: We learn that one of our rice planters will commence cutting about the middle of the month. We sincerely hope that all of our planters will make good crops and reap a rich harvest.

—Gainesville Eagle: We are pleased to learn that the prospects for an increased patronage at Gainesville college is very encouraging. The public school fund next term will be applied in payment of tuition, as far as it will go. This is an excellent institution of learning, and we wish it the best of success.

—Columbus Times: The new edifice of the African Baptist church will be located on the east common. The ground has been broken, and the work of excavating for the basement nearly completed. In a week or two the brickmasons will begin work, and probably the building will be completed by the middle of October.

—Southerner and Appeal: Mr. I. J. Fountain, of this county, has a mare and colt in connection with which the natural order of maternal regard is reversed. The mare has made frequent attempts to kill the colt, and though quite young, it is kept separated from its mother, and is only allowed to suckle when the mare is caught and held by two or three negro men.

—Talbotton Standard: There are various opinions as to the corn crop. Some are of the opinion that the crop is almost a failure, some that there will be half a crop, some that we will get a fourth of a crop and some go so far as to say there will be an overwhelming crop. We don't know how the think will turn. At any rate we hope that no one will starve.

—Eastman Times: Mr. J. W. Fowler, of Worth, was in our office on Tuesday, and, in answer to our interrogatories as to the condition of his farm, he said: Cotton growing and fruiting finely, flies, but no caterpillars as yet; sugar cane, potatoes, etc., most excellent. He apprehends no serious trouble by caterpillars, although they have appeared on a plantation near him.

—Hawkinsville Dispatch: Messrs. Snelder & Starowski, of this place, made last year, from a vineyard of two acres and a quarter, twelve hundred gallons of wine from Delaware and Concord grapes. They have experienced no difficulty in selling their wine at one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon, which will make the product of the two acres and a quarter in grapes equal to the proceeds of thirty bales of cotton.

—Several distilleries in this county are busily engaged in making peach brandy.

—The vestry of St. Peters' church, in Rome, has called Rev. C. J. Wingate in the rectorship of the church, and he has accepted the call. He will begin his charge on the 1st of September.

—Raleigh (N. C.) Observer: A telegram was yesterday received from Rev. Dr. T. E. Spinner, now at Gainesville, Ga., stating that he had received the call to the First Baptist church of this city, and that he will be here on Saturday. There seems to be no doubt of his acceptance of the call.

—Summerville Gazette: It is generally conceded by all farmers who are men of observation that land in cultivation this year which was turned over last fall has stood the drouth and shows a much better crop than that left until this spring to break and in consequence should take advantage of this bit of observation and profit by putting it into practice.

—Cumming Clarion: While Memphis is made a house of mourning by the yellow fever, Atlanta is surely afflicted with book agents. The probability is that all the towns along the various railroads leading out of the city will be quarantined against them. We rejoice that owing to our geographical situation we are exempt from the scourge. But then the indomitable lightning rod agent is giving us hail Columbia.

—A correspondent of the Washington Post, from Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, says: Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has arrived. He is still in fine health, erect and vigorous, and talks with as much force and persuasive ability as he has always displayed in shaping southern politics. Wherever he takes a seat about the office or on the porch he finds himself gradually surrounded by a crowd of anxious listeners, to whom he relates, with much interest, the squalls through which he has passed.

—Summerville Gazette: Mr. O. L. Wyly gives us the following list of denizens that came to their death on Lookout last week, by the hands of a company of gentlemen, one of whom he was which: Two rattlesnakes, fifteen years old; one pheasant, bluefowl; five partridges, similar to the ones the immortal Marcellus devoured; one crane, high-headed; one hawk, swift on wing; two coons, full-grown; four turkeys, well-bearded, and four deer, graceful in movement. Messrs. Martin, Blalock and Wyly brought in the deer.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

Security in Stock Speculation.

Extremely cautious people who hesitate to deal in stocks, because of a vague dread of great hazard in transactions often less favorable opportunities for large profits, and unprecedented success and safety of the new Mutual Capitalization System is attracting universal attention. Anybody can successfully operate by this new method, with amounts from $5 to $5,000 and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by great concentration of capital. A New England mill owner made $38,000 in a capitalization of $50. A Ste. Louis lady netted $68.29 from an investment of $150 during the month of May. The Stock Market just now is in a condition to realize large profits by safe and judicious investments. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 28 and 29 Broad st., New York City.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 8.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Mr. HUDSON. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. FAIN gave notice of motions to reconsider parts of the third section of the Macon and Brunswick railroad bill, which the senate was discussing when it adjourned yesterday.

Leave of absence for Mr. BRYAN was granted on motion of Mr. PERRY.

The PRESIDENT stated that the motion of Mr. DUNCAN to reconsider a portion of the third section was not in order.

The motion was withdrawn, and Mr. FAIN did not insist on his motion on the same subject.

The rules were suspended.

The standing committees made reports on bills which they had been considering.

Under the suspension of the rules a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Louisville and Wadley railroad company was read the third time.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

was received. It announced the passage of several bills by that body.

The bill just read was then passed.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS,

pending consideration of which the senate adjourned the day before, was the bill to provide for the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Mr. BOWER had the floor and he resumed his remarks on the thirteenth section of the bill. He said the main question was to find out on which side was the money for the state. Is it better to sell the road for $1,125,000 as the bill prescribes, or to rent it for $60,000 a year? Mr. BOWER argued at length on the proposition to sell the road and use the money for the reduction of the debt. He did not think the government needed the money which could thus be obtained. It would be bad policy to sell the road and pile money up in the treasury where it would get no interest, whereas the state can rent the road and get a good per cent. on the value. The proposed price of the lease would be a far better per cent. than the price proposed for the sale. Mr. BOWER continued his speech and argued as to the benefits of a lease as compared with a sale of the road. Mr. BOWER'S time was extended and he continued his speech, making it evident that he has given the subject a very careful consideration.

Mr. HOWELL replied to Mr. BOWER, and said he had gotten some of his many figures mixed, and his position now did not seem consistent with that he held on a previous occasion. He favored giving a liberality to the lease which would induce competition for the lease of the road. The road, as General Toombs said of a road once, begins nowhere and runs nowhere. It must have an outlet, and the bill must provide for this. Strike out the section providing for this and you ruin the bill. We are getting the road in a worse and worse condition every year. We have tried for five years to dispose of this road and have failed. We now have a chance which gives the lessees certain privileges which are necessary. Leave out these and there is but one corporation on the face of the earth that would have the road. And that is the Central railroad. There is no objection to allowing the Central railroad to have the road, but we must put all would-be lessees on the same footing. If we keep on as we now are going in the management of this road, it will get so after awhile that we cannot give it away. A judicious sale or such a lease as the bill proposes is the best possible policy for the state.

Mr. PRESTON replied to the figures and theories of the senator from the 9th (Mr. BOWER). He denied the proposition that real estate declines in value along the lines of railroads. Railroads are great developers of the resources of a section.

Mr. BOWER said he did not state that railroads injured the country through which they ran.

Mr. PRESTON then continued his argument in favor of the bill to lease the road on the terms proposed.

Mr. PRESTON agreed that the defeat of the section would amount to a defeat of the intention of the bill. He said the committee had given the subject a most careful consideration and unless a good reason to the contrary exists it will be better to stick to the bill.

Mr. McDANIEL offered an amendment which was declared in order. Mr. McDANIEL argued briefly in its favor.

Mr. BRYAN opposed the amendment for the reason that its effect would be to put the road in the control of the Georgia road.

Mr. McDANIEL replied that such would not be the effect of his amendment which merely provides for the joint occupancy of a track by the two roads.

Mr. BRYAN said he did not think the remarks of Mr. McDANIEL had enlightened the subject.

Mr. McDANIEL'S amendment, looking to a joint occupancy of the track of the Georgia road was agreed to.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. CUMMING moved to transmit to the house the bill to incorporate the Louisville and Wadley railroad. Agreed to.

The following was the amendment offered by Mr. McDANIEL to the the thirteenth section:

Provided, That if said company can procure a joint occupancy contract over the Macon and Augusta railroad to any point outside of the city of Macon, and a joint occupancy contract over the Georgia railroad from any point at or near Social Circle or Covington into Atlanta, then said company may build a connecting line, only between said last named railroads, or may build the line from Macon to the Georgia railroad, or may build the line from Macon to Atlanta.

The consideration of the bill was resumed.

Mr. LUMPKIN offered an amendment striking out the last lines of the thirteenth section. This was offered as a substitute for Mr. CUMMING'S amendment, and was [illegible] by Mr. CUMMING.

Mr. CUMMING argued in favor of the substitute for his amendment, which provided that the proviso of the section be stricken out. He declared the proviso to be a grant of state aid and such a proceeding is clearly unconstitutional. The section would allow parties to take the road, experiment on it, and if they failed, to throw it back on the hands of the state with all the burdens incurred in its management. If these privileges are just to the lessees, they are hurtful to an old and vested interest. This is not a proper position for the state to assume. He felt no personal interest of any kind in the matter.

Mr. WELLBORN said the section under consideration was very important indeed. Mr. CUMMING had really suggested a substitute amendment to do a thing offered by the state is equivalent to state aid. The term state aid is not used in the present constitution of the state at all. The constitution does not forbid such a policy as is proposed in this bill. This section is the very soul of the bill. Strike out this section and the road is left in the hands of the state, just as it is now. The question of the disposition of this road has long agitated the legislatures of the state. He reviewed some of the figures of Mr. BOWER, who entered into an extensive calculation on the subject. If a proposition were made for the state to furnish the necessary money for the improvement of the road he might favor that, but the best measure proposed is the bill which provides for a good income to the state from the road.

A motion to extend the time of the session was lost.

The enrolling committee made a report.

A MESSAGE

from the governor was received, accompanied by a sealed communication for executive session.

The hour of adjournment had arrived and the senate stood adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The House.

The house was called to order by Speaker BACON at 9 a. m., and opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

DISCRETIONARY POWER GRANTED.

The joint committee on lunatic asylum reported a resolution that the superintendent of the lunatic asylum be allowed to refuse admission to harmless idiots and other harmless cases when dangerous cases are unprovided for, and discretionary power be granted him until ample accommodations are provided for all classes of patients. Agreed to.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. BUTT moved to reconsider the bill to supplement the act carrying into effect paragraph 2, section 18, article 6 of the constitution.

Messrs. BUTT, AWTRY, FORT, KING and McWHORTER supported the motion, and Messrs TURNER, of Brooks, and MATHEWS opposed the motion. The bill was reconsidered and referred to the judiciary committee.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD a seat was tendered Hon. W. A. McDougald, of Russell county, Alabama.

On motion of Mr. CARR a seat was tendered Hon. J. M. PACE.

On motion of Mr. YANCEY a seat was tendered Professor H. C. WHITE.

On motion of Mr. STROTHER a seat was tendered Hon. W. Gibson.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL BILLS.

The following bills were read by title and referred to the committee on local and special bills.

Mr. TURNER—To amend the act creating a county court in Coweta county.

Mr. SCRUGGS—To abolish the board of commissions of Glascock county.

BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To provide for the payment of insolvent costs in felony cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. SIMS—To repeal the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Sharpsburg. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. RIDEN—To provide one commissioner for Forsyth county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. MYNATT—To create a board of commissioners for Fulton county. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. HUTCHINS—To repeal the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Suwannee. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Also, To prevent the reception in the lunatic asylums, of paralytics, inebriates, idiots and epileptics. Referred to committee on lunatic asylum.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston—To provide for the punishment of road commissioners, for neglect of duty. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Mr. ELDER—To repeal the act creating a board of commissioners in Paulding county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. HUMBER—To create a board of commissioners in Putnam county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. DUVAL—To exclude the premises of J. L. Fleming from the limits of Summerville. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. CARR—To amend section 1455 of the code. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Mr. HARRISON—To provide for actions for costs by the representatives of deceased persons. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. HAMMOND—To regulate the traffic in oats, corn, cotton and other farm produce on side of the limits of any incorporated town in Thomas county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. SHARMAN—To repeal the act fixing the fees of the county treasurer and jurors in Upson county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To repeal the act creating a board of county commissioners in Upson county. Withdrawn.

Also, For the relief of W. H. Mercer, tax collector of Webster county. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. REDWINE—To prevent the maintaining or running of lotteries in this state. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. LUFFMAN—To abolish the wild land office. Referred to committee on wild lands.

Mr. ROGERS—To repeal all laws providing for the election of county commissioners by grand juries, and to provide for their election by the voters of the county. Referred to committee on education.

Also, To amend the act providing for the appointment of commissioners in McIntosh county. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. CLEGG—To amend the act regulating the traffic in seed cotton in Decatur and Randolph counties by applying its provisions to Lee county. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Also, To amend the act to fix the compensation of jurors in Burke county by applying its provisions to Lee county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. MILLER—To exempt from road and jury duty the members of the Constitutional Guards, of Liberty county. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. WHEELER—To authorize and require the governor to sell the real estate belonging to the state in Milledgeville. Referred to committee on finance.

Also, To provide for the changing of private ways. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To reduce the fees of the tax receiver and collector in Walker county. Withdrawn.

Mr. STROTHER—To amend section 621 of the code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. YANCEY presented a memorial from the colored citizens of Clarke county: Mr. MILNER, a memorial from the colored citizens of Fulton county, and Speaker BACON front the colored citizens of Randolph county—all protesting against the chain-gang system. Referred to penitentiary committee.

READ THIRD TIME.

To repeal the act to render more efficient and economical the inspection and analysis of fertilizers, and substitute made the special order for Thursday next immediately after reading the journal.

To amend the charter of Crawfordville. Passed.

For the relief of R. H. Leonard, late ordinary of Talbot county. Passed.

To amend the act authorizing the city council of Augusta to organize a board of health. Passed.

To regulate the publication of the registered voters in Augusta. Passed.

To confirm an ordinance passed by the city council of Augusta creating a sinking fund. Passed.

To amend the act authorizing the mayor of Augusta to act as recorder. Passed.

To amend the act providing that the treasurer of Richmond county be allowed a salary. Passed.

To repeal the act providing for the payment of insolvent costs in Richmond county. Passed.

PROVIDING FOR THE INTEREST.

Mr. HUTCHINS offered a resolution directing the treasurer to pay the interest on $50,000 6 per cent. bonds, issued August, 1869, on account of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and due August, 1879, although there are no coupons attached for the last quarter. Referred to finance committee.

A GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WALTERS offered a resolution providing for the appointment of three special committees consisting of nine members each, to investigate thoroughly and completely the treasury department, the department of agriculture, and the office of principal keeper of the penitentiary, with power to send for persons and papers, and all other powers necessary to a full discharge of their duties.

Mr. TATUM opposed the passage of the resolution as unnecessary.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, thought such a resolution necessary.

Mr. DICKIN offered an amendment providing for an additional committee of nine to investigate the affairs of state school commissioner, which was agreed to.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta, moved to strike out nine and insert five. The four committees would require thirty-six members. Five could perform the duty as well as nine.

Mr. McWHORTER favored large committees.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, favored large committees and afternoon sessions of the committees.

Mr. KING said that the investigation would require time, but the people of Georgia demanded investigation.

The resolution as amended was adopted and subsequently the SPEAKER announced the following as the committees:

Committee on Treasury—Miller, of Houston, chairman, Sibley, Crawford, Nisbet, Awtry, Redwine, King, Hollis, Sheffield, of Early.

Committee on Penitentiary—Chambers, chairman; Walters, Garrard, Hulsey, Tatum, Patterson, Butt, Ivy, Tarver.

Committee on Department of Agriculture—Smith of Oglethorpe, chairman; Livingston, Pope, Hill, Smith of Walton, Welch, C. W. Williams of Meriwether, Mitchell, Wheeler.

Committee on State School Commissioner—Dickin, chairman; Northen, Oliver, Turner, of Coweta, Janes, Bell, McCurry, Burch, of Laurens, Carr.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the consideration of the bill for the relief of W. Rich, of Fulton county, was resumed. The finance committee reported adverse to its passage.

Messrs. HULSEY, MYNATT and KING favored disagreeing to the report of the committee, and Messrs. MATHEWS and MILLER, of Houston, sustained the report.

The report was disagreed to and the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. PAINE submitted the following:

The committee appointed to report resolutions expressing the feelings of the house of representatives relative to the death of the Hon. James M. Brannan, late representative from the county of Bryan, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from the theatre of his usefulness our colleague, Hon. James M. Brannan, representative from Bryan county, who departed this life on the 27th of July at his home, surrounded by those he loved and by whom he was beloved:

Resolved, That this house with profound sorrow note the death of Hon. James M. Brannan of Bryan county.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. James M. Brannan the state of Georgia has lost a worthy citizen and the county of Bryan a good and trusty representative.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be entered on the journal of this house and a copy of the same transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That in memory of the deceased, this house do adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Messrs. PAINE, MILLER, of Liberty, and HULSEY made touching eulogies on the deceased.

Mr. ROACH moved that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote, which prevailed unanimously and the house adjourned until 9 a.m., Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 8, 1879.

The bond and stock market continues firm with no further changes reported.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....per | Selling .....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta W'k'r 7s.	99@100
Georgia 4s.....	100	Atlanta City 7s..	99@101
Georgia 6s.....	105@107	Atlanta City 8s..	105@107
Georgia 7s.....	109@110	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s.	103@105
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City.....	62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Columbus City...	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s.....	99@101
		Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
Mob. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage...	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Leases: 10 per cent income bonds.	105@106

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.....	79@81	South Wes R.R.	100@102
Central R. R.....	66@67	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 3@3½. Exchange—long $4.82; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds steady.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Evening.—Money easy at 2@4, closing at 4. Exchange dull and weak at $4.81½@4.82. Governments firm; new 6's of 1881, four and a half per cents 106; four per cents 104½. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and buoyant.

N. Y. Central.....	119½	Chicago & N.W.....	77½
Erie.....	27½	Preferred.....	98½
Lake Shore.....	86½	Rock Island.....	110
Illinois Central.....	90	Western Union.....	93½
Pittsburg	100		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$128,218,124 Currency.....$16,912,036

LONDON, August 8.—noon— Consols 97 11-16; Erie 29.

PARIS, August 8—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 37½c

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 8, 1879.

New York opened several points ahead of the the closing yesterday. Early this morning the tone of the market seems to have strengthened, and an advance was begun at once. During the day there was reported some irregularity, though the market grew stronger, closing firm, but showing small gains for the day. All excitement seems to have subsided, and nothing is left to molest the market. Sales for to-day amount to 106,000 bales.

Liverpool also closed firm with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 6,500 bales were American.

The market has been active in the way of future transactions, business being larger than for several days.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, August 8, 1879.

TIME.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:07.....	11.01@11.03	10.89@10.92	10.75@10.78	9.97@10.00	9.86@ 9.90		
11:55.....	10.98@10.99	10.86@10.87	10.72@10.73	9.94@10.00	9.83@ 9.90		
12:40.....	10.99@11.01	10.89@10.90	10.75@10.76	9.97@10.00	9.86@ 9.90		
1:40.....	10.99@10.99	10.89@10.89	10.75@10.75	9.97@ 9.99	9.86@ 9.88		
2:30.....	10.95@10.95	10.85@10.85	10.75@10.75	9.97@ 9.99	9.86@ 9.88		
3:14.....	11.00@11.01	10.90@10.91	10.78@10.79	9.97@ 9.99	9.86@ 9.88		
Closed firm; sales 106,000 bales.							

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in Chicago, August 8, 1879.

CHICAGO, August 8, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
10:07.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
11:55.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
12:40.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
1:40.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
2:30.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
3:14.....	1.01@1.01½	1.01@1.01½	5.90@5.92½	5.92½@5.95	10.15@10.18	10.15@10.18	6.30@6.32½	6.32½@6.35
Closed firm; sales 15,000 bushels.			5,000 lbs.		1,000 bbls.		1,000 tierces.	

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 8—noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 5-16; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; all American; futures opened a trifle cheaper, but the decline has since been partially recovered; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 3-16@6⅜; September and October delivery 6 3-16, 6 7-32@6⅜; October and November delivery 6 1-16@6 1-32; December and January delivery 5⅞; January and February 5 29-32@5 15-16; February and March delivery 5 15-16; new crop, shipped November and December per sail, 5⅞.

Weekly—Sales 36,000 bales; American 29,000; speculation 2,000; export 3,000; actual export 6,093; import 14,000; American 14,000; stock 503,000; American 369,000; afloat 190,000; American 25,000.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—1:30 p. m.—Futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 5 29-32@5 15-16. The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American, 6,500 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—5:00 p. m.—Futures firm; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6⅜; October and November 6 7-32@6 15-32.

NEW YORK, August 8—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11⅛; middling Orleans 11¼; sales 1,120 bales; net receipts none; gross 83.

Weekly—Net receipts 51 bales; gross 1,430; exports to Great Britain 5,122; to continent 272; to channel ports 2,723; sales 9,142; stock 80,647.

GALVESTON, August 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 10½; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 227 bales; gross —; sales 86; stock 3,266.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,853; gross 2,106; sales 587; exports constwise 6.4.

NORFOLK, August 8—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅞; net receipts 23 bales; gross —; stock 1,602; sales —.

Weekly—Net receipts 133; gross —; exports constwise 139; sales 30.

BALTIMORE, August 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts none; gross —; sales 120 bales; stock 1,648.

Weekly—Net receipts 2; gross 29; sales 120; to spinners —; exports constwise 58.

BOSTON, August 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 38 bales; gross 235; sales —; stock 4,996.

Weekly—Net receipts 378; gross 1,229; sales —; exports to Great Britain 176.

WILMINGTON, August 8.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 146 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 10; gross —; sales 22; exports constwise 16.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts none; gross 24 bales; sales 164 to spinners 112; stock 6,246.

Weekly—Net receipts 80; gross 112; sales 1,267; to spin

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 5-16d; in New York at 11⅛c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northerly and westerly winds, slowly rising barometer, slight fall of temperature and areas of rain with partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 8, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.87	73	80	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.97	76	82	W.	Gent	.69	Lt. rain
Cartersville	29.99	76	82	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	84	75	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.99	83	83	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.04	78	79	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.02	76	96	N. W.	Fresh	.17	Hy rain
Montgomery	29.99	75	97	N.	Gent	20	Lt. rain
New Orleans	30.02	80	91	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.92	9	78	S. W.	Gent	.75	Fair.

Wind per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.88	76	76	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
11:31	29.86	80	63	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.83	90	50	W.	Fresh	.00	Lt. Rain.
4:06	29.82	81	70	N. W.	Fresh	.43	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.86	76	81	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.87	78	83	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 29.86 | Maximum ther..... 85
Mean daily ther..... 77.0 | Minimum ther..... 72
Mean daily humid. 75.7 | Total rainfall..... .45

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Trunks!

475 assorted Ladies' and Gents' Trunks and Satchels at New York Prices at the NEW YORK STORE, 000 aug9 d2t 48 Whitehall street.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

SHOES!

I will now close out my entire stock of Summer Shoes for Ladies', Men's and Children's wear, at manufacturers prices.

D. STEINHEIMER.

New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.
000 aug9 d2t

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Wilmington, N. C. Bonds—Penry Savage.
Tobacco business for sale—J. L. Winter & Co.
House Renters—G. W. Adair.
Emory College—Atticus G. Haygood.
Printing office for sale—J. D. Alexander.
Holman Liver Pad—Smyth & Co.
Funeral notice of Claude Green.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 9, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Darnthelize!

—Shoes, gaiters and slippers at Force's.

—Gents' gaiters and low shoes, best and cheapest, at Force's.

—Sarah Bernhardt is said to have bony fide talent.

—Three condemned horses will be sold at auction, at the barracks, to-day.

—It has rained every day since the dog days took their place with the seasons.

—All styles of ladies', misses' and children's shoes and slippers at Force's, 35 Whitehall street.

—Some of the knowing ones hold that the legislature will be here until November.

—It now takes four yards of red tape to procure an ounce of information at the station house.

—There are about one hundred horses with the artillery, at McPherson barracks. The animals are exercised twice each day.

—The police made a few state arrests yesterday, none of which, from what we can learn, are of any importance.

—A lodge of Good Templars was instituted in Griffin Thursday night by L. H. Reeves, of our city. The lodge starts out with flattering prospects of success.

—Our young friend Howard Ellis, connected with T. S. Lewis, left yesterday to visit his old home in Loachloka, Alabama. We predict for him a huge time.

—In pursuance with a double barreled proclamation issued by the chief, the station house keepers are now prohibited from imparting any more information than can be procured from a soap statue.

—The superb band of the 5th artillery will hold forth at the city hall park this afternoon. Go out and enjoy hearing one of the best bands in the service render some choice selections.

—A bunch of small keys has been picked up and handed in at this office, where they await the call of the owner. Attached to the key-ring is a tag upon which is the following: "D. T. Clayton, 1872, A. & R. A. L. R. R."

—Superintendent E. C. Peters has had built a neat house, near the street railroad track, opposite McPherson barracks, for the accommodation of the traveling public in that quarter who have to wait for the arrival of a street car.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' associations says: "Cotton was heavy Friday and renewed on Tuesday, after the holidays, with great depression, which continued Wednesday with a considerable decline in prices. The demand was revived Thursday and the partial decline was recovered, but the quotations were generally still much below those of last Thursday, the 31st ult. American was in very limited demand during the greater part of the week. There is considerable pressure to sell and the quotations are reduced a farthing. Sea Island has been in fair demand without special decline this week, but quotations have declined about half a penny during the past two months. Futures opened to sell and declined about 2-8d on Wednesday. They were better Thursday, but the final rates show a decline of 5-32@3-16d. from those of last Thursday."

A Need of Prayer.

Mr. Hudson, senator from the 13th district, who opened the senate with prayer Friday morning, prayed very devoutly and earnestly for Colonel Bill Harris, secretary of the senate. No doubt the senator thought he needed prayer, especially knowin that his life-long friend and chum, Colonel Charlie B. Hudson, had arrived in the city and was rooming with Colonel Bill, but we can assure the senator that there is not two more moral and upright gentlemen han they are in the city.

THE BUREAUX.

SPEECH OF HON. L. F. LIVINGSTON.

In Reply to the Attack of Hon. James K. Smith, of Oglethorpe County, upon the Agricultural Bureau—Reasons Why the Bureau Should be Sustained.

A bill to abolish the department of agriculture being under discussion by the house of representatives, Hon. L. F. Livingston, of Newton, said:

MR. SPEAKER.—The bill now under consideration seeks to abolish the department of agriculture by repealing the law creating that department. The question of states fostering agriculture has been so clearly demonstrated to be the true policy of all governments, and is a matter of history so well understood by this house that it is not necessary for me to consume the time allowed me in establishing its truth. A mere reference to this fact for the purpose of refreshing the memories of some who may have forgotten, is all that I will now attempt.

The reign of Artaxerxes, which, from the last defeat of the Parthians, lasted only fourteen years, forms a memorable era in the history of the east, and even in that of Rome. His character was marked by those bold and commanding features that generally distinguish the princes who conquer from those who inherit an empire. Till the last period of the Persian monarchy his code of laws was respected as the groundwork of their civil and religious policy. Many of his sayings are preserved. One of them in particular discovers a deep insight into the constitution of the government. He said: "The authority of the prince must be defended by a military force; that force can only be maintained by taxes; all taxes must, at last, fall upon agriculture, and agriculture can never flourish except under the protection of justice and moderation." The sagacious monarch had ascertained that his revenues must come from the soil, and, therefore, agriculture must be both protected and fostered by the state. Wise sovereigns, in all ages, have acted upon this principle of the Persian king, which is but a corroboration of that declaration by God himself, to the representative of our race, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

In the time of Lord Bacon the agriculture of England was rude and imperfect. Much of her territory was an idle waste. That eminent statesman successfully urged upon his sovereign the importance of fostering the cultivation and improvement of the soil. From that day dates an advance in English agriculture. It is with that government a paramount interest. Two-thirds of British capital is invested in it. If there is a fen or morass still to be reclaimed, and the capital of the owner is insufficient, the government, on security, will lend him the necessary money. The success in every department of government, the peace, prosperity, stability and liberality of England has not been excelled; and the foundation of her greatness is found in her ample support of agriculture.

The second Bonaparte, though not a great soldier, was a great statesman, and added millions to the wealth of France by improving her agriculture, draining marshy districts, establishing agricultural schools, and in every possible way encouraging those upon whom taxation in the last analysis must fall—the producers. Washington felt the necessity of fostering agriculture by the aid of the government, and therefore repeatedly urged it upon congress.

Yet in the face of all history, from 240 years before Christ to the present, there are yet to be found in the Georgia legislature those who would ruthlessly and without a single reason for so doing, tear down the department of agriculture, and, strange to say, among them men whose only business is farming. That men often must be saved from themselves, and in spite of themselves, is a truth often demonstrated, and in this instance again occurs.

Successful agriculture in Georgia up to 1865, rested on intelligence and slave labor, and no man on the floor of this house will deny the fact that our planters as a class were liberally educated, and no one conversant with the code of Georgia and the regulations of the United States affecting slavery, will for one moment hesitate to admit that under that system the planter was most fully protected. Allow me to give one or two illustrations as to how that protection in detail was given and enforced. Under that system of labor your slaves were not allowed to leave the premises of the owner; and to enforce this law a perfect system of patrol was established. His whole time—the hours of rest as well as those of labor—were under the control of the owner.

Again: That the profits of the farm might not be pilfered by unprincipled traders, the slave was not allowed to sell any farm product except by permission of the master.

Under our former system of labor all the details of farming were made to conform thereto, and no education or training in any manner was attempted, save in harmony with the surroundings. Now, Mr. Speaker, when the war was over, our entire society was upset and our previous training became unavailable. The farmers of Georgia began, and for several years kept up a speculative system of farming, and in the confusion and extraordinary efforts of all classes and avocations to recover, or secure, their fortunes, the farmers, unprotected by proper legislation—indeed, on the contrary, laid open by ten laws and every encouragement to go into debt, to sharper in trade—were soon under the delusion that cotton alone was necessary to enable them, in a few years, to become rich. They were soon rendered helpless, and stood confessedly at the mercy of those who bought and sold for gain. In this emergency the sober, self-denying and intelligent farmers of Georgia determined to bring relief. In county and neighborhood clubs and associations they discussed the condition. In state associations from time to time these matters were discussed by men who are the equals of any on the floor of this house, and many changes and much reformation accomplished. But one thing was still needed. We were not recognized as a class by any special legislation. Indeed, much of the legislation was exceedingly detrimental to our every interest. Our people were at sea as to what remedies were necessary to meet and defeat the evil pressing upon us. Referring to history for an indication as to what would and could be done in the future, the idea of an agricultural department was conceived as a central point on which and around which, with our small, yet combined efforts, we might rally. The necessity of the department of agriculture then rested in the changed condition of things affecting us. This department has no mean origin. It was recommended by the Georgia state agricultural society, by the Georgia state grange, by many of the most intelligent, active and wealthy planters of the state, by ex-Governor Smith (one of the most sensible and economic of Georgia's governors), passed by the legislature (the casting vote given by Hon. A. O. Bacon established it). It has been indorsed by every state agricultural convention since the organization of the department, by every agricultural society and grange in the state, and by every legislature since 1874. Also by the constitutional convention of 1877, by the present governor, A. H. Colquitt, by nearly all the leading men of the state, and almost unanimously by the press of the state. And I take occasion to say that those engaged in the profession of law, with but few exceptions, have earnestly and successfully supported the department; indeed, Mr. Speaker, the agricultural people of Georgia are under a debt of gratitude to that profession, especially for their support in every instance when attempting to build up a better and more successful agriculture. The railroad corporations, also, recognizing the justice of our claim, under the circumstances, have constantly, since 1870, seconded every attempt on our part to organize for the great struggle—the building up of the waste places of Georgia—and so have, to some extent, the other professions and avocations. And now, while outsiders are lending a helping hand, when all and every circumstance surrounding us is so very favorable, we are compelled here on this floor to combat those who are of us—a faction, it is true, but nevertheless a troublesome one.

So much, Mr. Speaker, for the necessity of the department, its organization and present support. Now I propose to answer the question "what has it accomplished" in the short time of four years. One of the first efforts of the department was in conjunction with the State Grange and State Agricultural society, to induce the farmers of Georgia to make their farms self-sustaining by raising more grain, more meat, more wool, more syrup; indeed every product or commodity that could be successfully grown or produced, that was necessary for home consumption; by indicating that certain varieties of grain could be successfully raised in certain localities; by encouraging experiments as the only true basis upon which to found a practice in agriculture, thereby eliminating the wrong and developing the right as to all theories touching agriculture; by urging, as a better and cheaper fertilizer, compost manures of certain grades and compositions, by which thousands of dollars are being saved to the farmers of Georgia annually; by implanting and fostering the idea of independence of the west or other sections of the union for supplies and by constantly urging the necessity of economy, industry and intelligence, as prerequisites to success.

The question of sheep-raising in Georgia has received new life from the Manual on Sheep, and the attention of capitalists from abroad directed, with practical results, to the advantages Georgia affords to this business.

In the department here we have samples of all the agricultural products of the state; in the reports we have the yield per acre. Not only can Georgians know what are the products, but the profits on the various crops grown under the various systems of preparation and cultivation, thereby saving to themselves from the reports of experiments, under every shade and kind of circumstances, much time and money; for by these experiments facts are gathered that are lasting finger-boards to all who will take the trouble to read. Not only are Georgians thus informed, but the productions, climate and capacity of our soils are advertised not only as indicated but also through the "Hand Book," "Farmers' Scientific Manual" and "Manual of Georgia" production s of the department of which the state should be proud and thousands abroad who read matter sent out from the department are to-day better posted as to Georgia than many of her sons who close their eyes to all these things, and cry "Down with book-farming and bureaus." Our praise is in the mouth of every reading man throughout the country. Go where you will, east or west, north or south, and the declaration meets you: "If our state would only do as Georgia has done—establish a department of agriculture and a geological survey, we, too, would prosper; our people would receive a stimulant to a cheaper and an increased production." Thus Georgia is exalted, capitalists are turning their eyes to our state, and many investments are now made, and millions of dollars will yet be invested in this prosperous, heaven-favored state.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the department is to-day supporting and encouraging a systematic, and an economic agriculture that will and must spread from the small circles (agricultural clubs) until the mass of producers, unconscious it may be as to how and where, but nevertheless are brought under the benign influence of this department with all its auxiliaries. The department is creating and distributing an agricultural literature that reaches a people that should be stimulated to read more, think more; thereby utilizing both brain and muscle, and men when once in the habit of thinking for themselves and not following this or that practice simply for the reason that their fathers before them did so, will advance improve, and become benefactors to posterity. So, then, let the motto be with farmers, as with all other avocations and professions, "Onward and Upward."

These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the blessings; these are some of the advantages already accrued from this department—not exclusively to the farmers, but, sir, remember that every tax-payer in Georgia, every non-producer in every avocation of life is benefitted: for when we prosper, all prosper.

The gentleman from Floyd (Mr. King), as a reason why the department should be abolished, asserts that a majority of the farmers are in favor of the bill to abolish, and strange to say, gives but one instance to prove his declaration—and that himself. He says: "I am a farmer; I am not an applicant for office." Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we are to understand that the department should be abolished, for the reason that he is a farmer and no applicant for office, and he is opposed to the department. He may represent the farmers of Floyd county on this subject, but I doubt that. One thing I do know—that he does not represent the farmers of Georgia; and this house will require additional proof as to the correctness of the declaration. Why not give a few names of prominent, intelligent and representative farmers in addition to his own to set up so reckless an assertion. In answer, allow me to say the only evidence available now are the sayings and doings of the organized farmers of the state, and no one on this floor will attempt to show that in any other way has there been an expression of opinion on this subject save in the county of Oglethorpe, to which I will refer presently. I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, petitions from every section of the state, coming from agricultural clubs. Yes, every club in the state indorses the department. Every grange in the state does the same thing. And if there is a gentleman on the floor of the house that knows of a club or an agricultural society in the state opposed to the department or any organized opposition to any extent whatever, let him now say so. No response. No, Mr. Speaker, much of the reported opposition to the department is imaginary, and the many charges secretly made against the administration of the department will not be repeated on the floor of this house where responsibility could be fixed. These clubs and granges are composed of active, prosperous and intelligent farmers in nearly every county in the state. In addition, Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand resolutions adopted recently by the state agricultural society at Hawkinsville, asking this body not to abolish, and giving reasons why it should not be, but the charge has been constantly made on the street corners and at the hotels that the state society is composed of politicians, bankrupt farmers, dead beats and dead beats, and a few men who happen to be present for some purpose. I know not what, are taken as illustrations, and their financial standing or their failure in this or that calling is hawked around as proof that the society is unworthy of respect or credit. The state society is composed of delegates from the county clubs. These clubs elect at their first meeting in January of each year their delegates for the year, and no club save those that meet regularly and report, as required by the constitution, to the secretary regularly are allowed representatives. So, Mr. Speaker, you see that the state society is clearly a representative one—as much so as this body. Now, it is not likely that these county and neighborhood societies would send irresponsible, unworthy, broken down men as delegates. Nor is it reasonable to suppose, being farmers themselves, that they would select politicians to look after their interest. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I know whereof I speak when I say to you, sir, that when these elections come off there is fully as much competition among the members of the club as to who will go as is usual in our county nominations for members of the legislature. But I propose to give still stronger evidence of the credibility and trustworthy character of those that compose our conventions as farmers. The delegates to last convention at Hawkinsville owned, at the assessed valuation, the neat little sum of $5,402 per capita in real estate. This fact I have gotten from the official records in the comptroller's office, and if any one doubts the statement I have a verified list of the delegates to the convention, and the receiver's books are in the comptroller-general's office. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is more real estate than owned per capita by this assembly. That convention as fully as intelligent as this assembly, and altogether as patriotic. I have shown that the farmers, as organized, are for the department, and not as the gentleman from Floyd asserts, but I am met with the assertion that these clubs and societies cannot speak for the masses. If not, who can? What is more nearly related to the mass of farmers than the clubs located all over the state, mixing and mingling with them constantly, engaged in the same calling, their interest identical. If the gentlemen from Floyd or Oglethorpe wished to know what the tenets of the Baptist church are, would they apply to a lodge of Masons? or if they wished to get the expression from the democratic party of Georgia on the question of state aid would they apply to the masses indiscriminately composing that party, or would they not rather take the authorized platforms adopted by the organized party. Now, Mr. Speaker, I demand that the rule universally adopted to ascertain the principles, views or wishes of any party, profession or sect, be followed in this matter, and no man on this floor, unless he wishes to establish a record for reckless, unauthorized expressions, will gainsay the fact that under this rule I have established beyond a doubt that the farmers of Georgia wish the department of agriculture sustained by the legislature. The gentleman from Floyd says that he is "opposed to book farming," and as the department deals in books, reports, experiments with results on paper—the views of many practical farmers expressed on paper—he opposes the department. I am not surprised, Mr. Speaker, that any man who is opposed to books on farming being opposed to the agricultural department or any other department, for the same reason the gentleman is opposed to the Christian religion, or should be, we can only judge of that from the book. Many have attempted to explain religion from a natural standpoint, but have signally failed; and so with all the arts and sciences, to the books we go for instruction, and to the books we confide for proof, and what is book farming but the recorded conclusion from practice, a lifetime service in the field, condensed and placed on paper for safe-keeping and reference. He asserts that no one can tell farmers how to act; they can only learn by experience. There is an adage accepted as true by all classes of men and indorsed by many in deep regret, to-wit: "That experience keeps a dear school and fools will learn at no other." Does the gentleman mean to say that farmers are fools, and necessarily shut up to these hard and severe schools? I hope not.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES

From this date till first of September, at such

GREAT REDUCTION!

As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.

WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

454 june29 dtf un cahn then head coi

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The true policy is to use theory verified by practice as the safe and economic course to pursue in farming as in all other pursuits. We should not forget the saying of the wise man "as iron sharpeneth iron so the face of man to man." We can, we do, and we must, ever learn from each other, and if this generation is to influence the next, in a controlling sense, our conclusions, our testimony on this subject must go into books there to be preserved and read. Such declarations as that, Mr. Speaker, will do for the demagogue on the hustings but certainly it falls harshly on the ears of members of this house. He says the people of Georgia are too poor to support this department, the same being a luxury. No doubt many will catch at this idea as conclusive why the department should be abolished, taking it for granted that we are indeed too poor, and that the department is a luxury. Too poor to support a luxury! What are the facts as to the expenditures of Georgia for luxuries? What does the gentleman himself spend annually for luxuries, such, too, as are of doubtful propriety? Mr. Speaker, the expenditures for whisky, tobacco, cigars and such like, in the state would give to every child in Georgia a good English education, pay a handsome salary to every minister of the gospel on duty in the state, and then support a half dozen such departments. Too poor, indeed, to support the department which only cost one cent per capita to the population of Georgia! If a luxury, as claimed, to whom is it given? To those who spend their time principally loafing around the court-house doors of our county towns, talking politics? To those that live at ease as middlemen, trading and trafficking between the producer and consumer, catching all the profits between production and consumption? Or is it given to the learned professions, who from education and application are so rapidly increasing up to the science in which they are engaged? No, Mr. Speaker, if a luxury, it is given to the sons of toil—men that "from early dawn to dewy eve" delve and dig that there may be "bread for the eater and seed for the sower—men who are comparatively strangers to ease and luxuries—men who must furnish the entire revenue for the state, who pay its taxes and furnish the luxuries, not for themselves, but for others who have the time (or rather take it be time) to enjoy them—it is for those who do the voting while others hold the offices—who do the labor necessary to sustain life while others legislate, and too frequently with no regard for those upon whom they depend for place and power. If a luxury, to whom more fitly could the state grant it? But, Mr. Speaker, I have shown that the department is and was a necessity. I have shown in the short space of time, four years, that much good has been done, and I can no more reckon in dollars and cents the benefits to be derived to the masses from this department than I can reckon in dollars and cents the advantages to accrue to my son, myself and others from an education now being received by him, as it will take his life-time to develope his powers of mind brought into activity by education. So by the education of farmers from this department the good will be scattered along the pathway of life here and there, sometimes visible and at other times invisible, sometimes in full and other times in partial measure. We expect, yea, we know, that this department, if properly conducted, will act as leaven to the whole.

I now propose to show what it costs the state of Georgia to run this department about the expenses of which, those who raise such a howl in favor of retrenchment, have labored so hard to show to be an expense that the state should not longer authorize. The comptroller general's report shows gross amount paid into the treasury by inspectors for the season of 1877–8, to have been..... $45,235.77

Paid inspectors' salaries.....	$6,000.00	
Paid chemist's salary, including use of laboratory, apparatus, chemicals, etc.....	3,000.00	
Total expense.....		$9,000.00
Leaving a net balance in the treasury.....		$35,635.77
Annual appropriation	$10,000.00	
Commissioner's and clerk's salaries	3,200.00	
Subsequent appropriation.....	1,000.00	
	$14,200.00	$14,200.00
		21,435.77

It will be seen, therefore, that after deducting the entire annual expense of the regular work of the department of agriculture and the total cost of the inspection and analysis of fertilizers from the income arising from the inspection fees, there was a net balance of $21,435.77 left in the treasury from the last season's work.

The total cost or appropriation by the legislature was $14,200, and not as the gentleman from Oglethorpe would have you believe, $65,000. It is indeed amusing to see how the gentleman figures up that amount. To the appropriation of $14,200 which he puts down at $15,000, he adds the receipts from inspection, which he says is $50,000, which, as the record shows, is only $15,235.77. After deducting cost of tags, which was $1,550.30, really amounting in total from inspection to only $16,786.07. Mistaken you will see in both amounts, as he has been in every instance when speaking of either the profits or expenses of the department. But I return to examine how he reached the $65,000 cost to the state. He did it by charging to the department all the appropriation and all the receipts from inspection. Why he should charge the department $16,786.07 when the whole of it went into the state treasury, and is there now, except the salaries of inspectors and chemists, which was $9,000, and the cost of the tags which was $1,550.30, giving a total of $11,150.30, which, taken from the total receipts from inspection leaves as first stated, $35,635.77 in the treasury. Now, Mr. Speaker, the only cost to the state for this department has been shown to be $14,200, taken from the amount placed in the treasury, $35,635.77, leaves a net balance in favor of the department of $21,435.77 now in the treasury of the state. Suppose, as the gentleman asserts, that the farmers did pay the inspection fees, why charge the amount to the agricultural department while the state has the funds, which are now being appropriated by this legislature to various objects, entirely foreign to agriculture? The gentleman, in attempting to show how the $10,000 is disbursed by the commissioner, is again mistaken in his figures as heretofore. He asserts that "the now has four clerks who draw a salary annually of $6,500," while the total paid employes in the department last year was $4,725, a mistake on his part of $2,175. Now, Mr. Speaker, how can the gentleman from Oglethorpe be authority as to the expenses of the department when mistaken in every instance, as I have shown. For the sake of the argument I admitted a moment ago that the farmers paid the inspection fees. I now propose to show that they do not. One of two propositions is true: either those, and only those, who use the fertilizers pay the fee of fifty cents per ton for inspection, or those who sell the stuff do. The price of standard fertilizers in Georgia with fee is the same as in other states without the fee. Take the sales in Columbus for example. A large amount of fertilizers are shipped to and sold by Columbus agents in sold to Alabama farmers. No difference is exacted or made, and all over Alabama the same stuff is sold as in Georgia without reduction on account of no inspection fees. So in South Carolina and everywhere else. The inspection laws of Georgia are a protection to both manufacturer and consumer. When an honest article is made and sold there is no necessity for an inspection to protect the planter, but at the same time there might be a necessity for protection to the dealer or manufacturer. And where an inferior or worthless article is manufactured and sold, there is no necessity for protection to the dealer, but a very great necessity to the consumer. Our law fixes the standard and all manufactured stuff must come up to that standard, and when so, the purchaser must and should pay for the same, and that for two reasons—first, the legislature has fixed the standard; has said that not less than certain per cents of certain ingredients must exist. This standard is an accepted one by both practical and theoretic farmers as one suitable to all soils and crops. The second reason why the farmers should pay for a standard fertilizer is that the stuff is reasonably suited for the purpose for which it is intended, and that they contract for it upon that basis. Many farmers think that the result of their crops should decide the value of fertilizers used. This would never do, for the reason that too many contingencies conspire to vary the results, to-wit: too little rain, too much rain, poor preparation, and poor cultivation of the soil. I have known a perfect failure by placing the fertilizer too deep, and then a partial failure by placing the same too shallow, as well as from exhausted soil, cotton worm, and many other contingencies. If this was the law, therefore, our courts would again be filled with litigation; men from the same neighborhood are found testifying that a certain brand did well for them, and others, equally creditable, that the same brand, bought from the same agent, out of the same car, and on the same day, proved utterly worthless. The one judiciously used, under favorable circumstances, the other injudiciously used, or the crop poorly managed. And thus an interminable strife kept up at an expense both to individuals and the country, that would enrich no one, but bankrupt both dealer and consumer. No, Mr. Speaker, all the farmer wants is to know that the fertilizer purchased, is up to the standard required by law, (and this only can be made certain by inspection and analysis) and then he must know how to apply it and how to plant and cultivate, and then only one thing more is needed to insure success, "the early and the latter rains." The inspection law is then a mutual protection to both manufacturer and consumer, and the manufacturer can well afford to sell the same stuff in Georgia at the same price as in Alabama, for the simple reason that in Alabama he is constantly being met with refusals to pay, or the grotind that his fertilizer was worthless; then he must go into court, prove the analysis and show that the fault was in the use of the article, and all this cost money. Indeed the sales in Georgia show two things to be true (one-third of all fertilizers manufactured in the United States being sold in Georgia). First, that the manufacturer is well pleased with the laws of the state regulating the sale. Second, that the farmers are well pleased with the stuff they buy, or they would cease instead of increasing their purchases. And the financial standing of Georgia, the general prosperity and contentment among the producing classes, evidence that the farmers know how to use these fertilizers to advantage, which is also demonstrated by the increased production of the cereals as well as cotton. The manufacturers are now seeking to have the fee of 50 cents reduced to 15 or 25 cents. If the farmer pays the fee why do they (through themselves) favor this question? One argument urged by them is that they are so well pleased with the law, mutually so advantageous, that they are willing to advance this fee for inspection and not add to the price per ton, but that they only ought to pay a sufficient fee to support the agricultural department; and as the department paid in a large surplus into the state treasury, they should have the benefit of it and not the state. And this reason is a good one; and in justice to the manufacturers, I hold, Mr. Speaker, that the fee should be reduced to that figure that will cover the inspectors' salaries, salary of the chemist, tags, and the salary of the commissioner, which in all amount to $13,150. And if the theory of the gentleman from Oglethorpe is correct, that the farmer pays the inspection fee, then, Mr. Speaker, the balance in the treasury to-day from inspection should be appropriated especially for the benefit of those that use commercial fertilizers, and in no way should this legislature appropriate a fund for general purposes, raised outside the usual methods of securing revenue, from a class of her citizens on whom falls the burden of taxation. So, Mr. Speaker, the $21,435.77 now in the treasury, placed there in 1878, and the net income from the department for 1879, should be given to the farmers if said theory is correct, and if my theory be correct, the fee should be reduced so as to cover the expenses of the agricultural department, and not require the manufacturers of fertilizers to do more than support the department.

The attack against the inspection law, Mr. Speaker, is simply on the ground that from that source the department of agriculture has placed in the treasury a surplus over and above all expenses, thereby popularizing the department. And those opposing the agricultural department hope, in the event that the inspection laws are repealed, to be the better enabled to abolish that department on the ground of expense to the taxpayers. The agricultural department was organized in 1874—the inspection laws enacted in 1877. They are not by any means inseparable, or the one necessarily based on the other. If either be imperfect, amend the laws. There is very commonly a peculiar talent in the legislatures of Georgia, fitted to tear down the work of others but utterly incapable of substituting anything better. We frequently scrutinize measures for defects, but how seldom for the good contained.

The necessity of the inspection laws so vigorously attacked by the gentleman from Oglethorpe rests upon the following grounds: First, the impossibility on the part of planters to detect spurious and worthless stuff, which always requires an analysis. Second, upon the want of universal honesty on the part of manufactures, as abundantly proven by analyses from the department. If, therefore, all dealers were honest, then there would be no necessity for inspection or analysis, or if planters could by sight or other source detect an imposition as they can with a musty lot of corn or damaged bacon, then also there would be no necessity for inspection or analysis, and the trifling cost, no matter who pays the fee, saves to all concerned thousands of dollars above the cost. The gentleman from Floyd wishes the money appropriation to the department taken for the education of the children of the state. I am decidedly in favor of seeing the requirements of the constitution on this subject operative under the best possible system; but why "rob Peter to pay Paul." I well remember last winter that while some of us were laboring to encourage education by giving to Thomasville and one or more places local schools under the wing of the state university that the gentleman from Floyd, with all the powers within him, opposed the measure. And now this plea for education sounds like praise from one's enemy. The member from Floyd says, "I am in favor of general education;" then, Mr. Speaker, he is a convert since last winter, and I would recommend to the gentleman to spend his energies in building up a good, practical and economic system of education. The gentleman also asserts that he is opposed to all bureaux or departments. That means, of course, opposition to all progress—do only as our fathers have done. Many of our fathers have done well, but that we should have no innovation on the past, simply means, as stated, no progress. The remarks of the gentleman from Houston (Mr. Sykes) though intended in opposition were really complimentary for which he has my thanks. The assertion of the gentleman from Floyd that the greatest benefit of the department is to those that hold offices under the act can with equal propriety be made as to any other department connected with the state, where those in position have no perquisites or other benefits save a reasonable salary.

He also advises that all the money expended for this department be taken to pay the debts of the state. Georgia is not hurt with debt just now, only $10,344,500. So small is our indebtedness compared with our prosperity and ability to pay, that our bonds command a premium, and we are now funding in four per cent bonds. That the debts should be paid I agree, and if this legislature would be as careful of all expenditures in every department as we have been with this one, absolutely requiring an itemized statement even down to postage, stationery, etc., used by this department, not simply before the committee on finance, but here sir spread out before this house. Not only so, but bills made by the Georgia state agricultural society in sending out circulars have been traced up to see who paid them and so with many other items of expense. (Now this is all right, but why so closely scrutinize this department and not others). Much might be saved if this same rigid rule or investigation was had and continued from time to time by the legislature. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the motto seems to be to stop the spigot and open the bung. The recommendation that this work of the department could be dispensed with, and the department of agriculture in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION taken instead, is simply absurd. That daily paper has ever been the friend of the department, and the friend of the laboring classes, for which we feel gratified; but they would not do the work to be done by this department for double the appropriation. It has been said on this floor that Georgia should be robbed of this department—strip her of this institution, born of her progress, because she is too poor to have it. Why, sir, there is not a man on Wall street in New York who, hearing that declaration made, would not deny it. There is not a man in California who knows aught of the history of Georgia that would not deny it. All over Europe there are those who know enough of the credit and resources of this commonwealth, and who also would take the responsibility of denying it. Georgia could support many such departments upon the same terms and find her credit better and her treasury fuller at the end of every year.

The gentleman from Oglethorpe says that when first elected to the legislature, in 1876, the question of abolishing the department of agriculture was not agitated in his county, and when the question came up to abolish it in January, 1877, he had heard "a few remarks in its favor by its friends and nothing to the contrary;" so he voted to sustain it. I remember that there was quite an opposition to the department at that time, and strange that no argument either in the committee (of which Mr. Smith was a member) or in the house was made against the department. The gentleman from Oglethorpe says he afterward, at the request of the commissioner, wrote him a "polite letter," indorsing him for reappointment. Now, here is the letter, word for word, and my opinion is that the commissioner thought it something more than polite. The letter was sent to the desk and read by the clerk, and is as follows:

PLEASANT HILL, Ga., April 23, 1878—Dr. T. P. Janes, Dear Sir: Your communication of a recent date in hand, contents noted. I would have answered you sooner but absence and sickness both conspired to prevent. In regard to your reappointment, I will say I am in favor of it. You have done much to establish the agricultural department upon its present firm basis. As to the usefulness of the department most intelligent are in favor of its continuance. I regard it as being in its infancy as yet and indulge the hope that it will be part of the means of making Georgia in reality what we sometimes claim for her, the empire state of the south. I will write the governor and let him know that my section of country is highly in favor of your being retained at the head of the agricultural department. In fact I hardly suppose the governor would think of dispensing you now before you have had an opportunity of testing and fully carrying out the plans you set on foot in behalf of the agricultural department. Without flattery I say you have a peculiar fitness for the position you occupy. Allow me to return my thanks to you for your many valuable and interesting reports sent me. I hope you will continue.

I have delivered up a petition and sending it to the governor as you requested during our superior court—the third week in this month, but was not able to attend court. Keep me posted as to the other aspirants and your prospects if convenient. Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) JAMES M. SMITH.

This letter, Mr. Speaker, is as full an indorsement of the department as we find on file.

Again, he says, when re-elected to the legislature he was asked by many of his county people to "investigate the bureau," and that he promised to do so carefully, and if, after having done so, he thought it was a good thing for the farmers of Georgia he would vote to sustain it, but if, on the contrary, he would oppose it. During the first